Bombay Gazette,
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THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,096—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th July	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
6th August	SALSETTE	6003	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th "	BIMALAYA	6893	.....	...
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10569
10th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9691
8th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6893	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10569	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10569	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

"INTERMEDIALE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

For Accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
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SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Siracusa	3,500	Giuliano	15th Aug. 1910
Dco Balduino	4,580	G. Ronchi	15th Sept. "
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 725; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Aug. 1910
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. "
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Oct. "

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

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Agent.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI. (Direct.)

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 29th July, at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 28th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on Monday, 1st Aug calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 30th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

26th July, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Aug: 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,338	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,338	Martin	12th Aug 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
SCINDIA	5108	Wm. Kelso	29th July 1910
CASTALIA	6368	J. Hamilton	11th August "
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	25th " "
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th Sept. "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	30th " "
ORCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	15th Oct. "
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
CASTALIA	6368	J. Hamilton	13th Nov. "
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	26th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,033
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

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The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Chittagong, Cochin, Kangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Eliya, Aden (Camp.) Aden, (Steamer Point) Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggar.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

40 H. P. NOISELESS NAPIER

THE ORIGINAL SIX CYLINDER — STILL THE BEST.

BRITISH BUILT

His Excellency the Viceroy of India's opinion of the six-cylinder Napier supplied to him in 1906.

Extract from letter received from His Excellency's Military Secretary, 24th April, 1909 :

"I am directed by H. E. The Viceroy to express his unbounded satisfaction with the six cylinder Napier car. . . . . The car has been in continual use, **has never failed him once**, and is apparently in as **perfect condition** as when delivered, and **runs absolutely silently**.

Considering the work the car has done and the climatic conditions, so different from England, His Excellency is pleased at expressing his appreciation of a car, the design and workmanship of which are **exclusively British**."

Extract from letter received from His Excellency's Military Secretary, 7th Feb., 1910 :

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It still continues to do the most excellent work for him. . . . . . the Napier still retains its high reputation."

Models : 10 h. p. to 90 h. p., Chasis with tyres from £ 233 or Rupees 3,495.

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BOMBAY.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	...Gold	$3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	...Gold	$3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	"	16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Syojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Mengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

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RETREADING AND REPAIRING WORKS,
UNDER EXPERT ENGLISH SUPERVISION.
ALL THE LATEST

DUNLOP MACHINERY.

Send along your **OLD TYRES** and have them retreaded under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

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3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ltd.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

Liquid Fuel

AND

KEROSINE OILS.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House Commissioner Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH,

FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR,
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE : 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
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KEROSINE OILS.	PETROL.
LUBRICATING OILS.	CREASES.
GAS OILS.	CANDLES.
FUEL OIL.	WAX.

Apply for samples and quotations to :—

SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

Agents, BURMAH OIL CO., LIMITED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Particulars and Conditions of the 4 per cent. Loan of Rs. 15 Lakhs being the 2nd Instalment of the 30 Lakhs Loan for the Acquisition of Sites for the construction of different overbridges in the City, repayable 1st May, 1949.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites Tenders for the above Loan.

2. The Loan is to be raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, up to 12 o'clock, Bombay Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, 1910. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tenders for the 2nd instalment of 15 Lakhs of the 30 Lakhs Loan for the acquisition of sites for the construction of different overbridges in the City.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas: it must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 10th October 1910 during Bank Hours.

8. In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered must accompany each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender into the Chief Accountant's Office.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or Currency Notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit made in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, either wholly or in part, will be returned on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of four per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the principal of the Loan on the 1st May 1949.

15. Interest will accrue on accepted tendered amounts from the dates of payment into the Chief Accountant's Office and will be paid in Bombay, by the Bank of Bombay, or such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf, as follows:—

Interest from the date of payment to the 31st October will be payable on the 1st November 1910, and thereafter on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the 10th October 1910, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

P. R. CADELL,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1910.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POON RACING SEASON, 1910.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 22 days racing, to be held, as follows, from July to October, 1910:—

(A) About 12 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 30th July and it is proposed to hold 7 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 5 Extra Meetings after Poona Races, 2nd Meeting.)

(B) POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING, 4 days.
3rd, 7th, 10th and 17th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days.
24th and 28th September and 1st October.
(C) CLOSED MEETING, 2 days, (13th and 21st September.)

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each:—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A. B. & C.
Each Gentleman..... Rs. 60
Each Lady ..... „ 15

For the POONA RACES, FIRST and SECOND MEETINGS and CLOSED MEETING, comprising B. & C.
Each Gentleman..... Rs. 30
Each Lady ..... „ 7

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Single Ticket	Rs. 5	Single Ticket	Rs. 1 8
Lady	„ 2	Soldiers in Uniform	„ 1 0
		Lady	„ 0 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.
2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 15th June, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs 30 in advance, post free.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in respects. They are so strong that they can hardly be said to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 4th August, 1910, at 3 p. m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Acknowledgment from Queen Alexandra—Offering thanks for the wreath sent by the Corporation to the Funeral of His late Majesty.
2. Government Letter—Stating that the Corporation's Address of Condolence to His Majesty the King will be transmitted to the proper quarter.
3. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.
4. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding Government memorandum fixing his salary.
5. Letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez—Suggesting the provision of two roads at Mahim.
6. Letter from Mr. Framroz A. Dubash—Inviting attention to the hardship caused by the flooding of roads during heavy rainfall.
7. Letter from Dr. Heerajee Eduljee and others—Requesting the removal of the Hog Market at Lohar Street.
8. Letter from Mr. Purshottam Shivramjee Daware and others—Protesting against the closing of a passage over the Harbour Branch Railway at 1st Carpenter Street.
9. Letter from Mr. R. W. Sabnis—Suggesting that arrangements may be made for having the Tramway Station indicators lighted.
10. Letter from Mr. Jehangir Ruttanji Dubash—Suggesting alteration in the mode of Municipal Elections by rate payers.
11. Letter from Mr. Hassam Hajee Sumar—Requesting that a stand pipe be provided at Bhandarwada, Dadar.
12. Letter from Mr. Framji Cowasji Kavarana—Complaining of insufficient supply of water at his premises at Princess Street.
13. From Mr. Eduard Wolf—Applying for permission to enter the Bandra Slaughter Houses for the collection of guts.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

14. Recommending an advance of Rs. 692 for remodelling a house-gully.
15. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the supply of water at Girgaum, Mr. Narayan Krishna Kanaw and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
16. Forwarding a letter from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, solicitors, regarding Stall No. 96, Arthur Crawford Markets.
17. Forwarding a report regarding the adjustment of the book-value of certain unserviceable articles.
18. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding a printing press at Khambatta Lane, Khetwadi, Mr. Pallonji Merwanji Arajanwalla and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
19. Recommending that a grant of Rs. 1,500 be provided in the next year's Budget for the Bombay Sanitary Association.
20. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,138 for meeting an excess in the cost of extending the sub-way under the Arthur Road Level Crossing.
21. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the new Roman Catholic Cemetery at Haines Road, the very Reverend L. C. Fera, Administrator, Diocese of Damaun, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
22. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the supply of water at premises No. 20, Clare Road, Mr. F. P. Vieyra and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
23. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the supply of water at Temkar Street, Mr. Mohamed Moya Chaoli and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
24. (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting that the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the appointment of Water Engineer be considered; (b) Committee's report.

Notices of Motions—

25. From Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E.—For voting a Farewell Address to His Excellency Lord Minto and an Address of Welcome to Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy-Designate.

26—31. (26) From Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao, Dabholkar; (27) From Mr. James MacDonald, seconded by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia; (28) From Mr. James MacDonald; (29) From the Honourable Mr. Munmohundass Ramji; (30) From Lieut.-Colonel M. A. T. Collis; and (31) From Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy—For appointing additional members to certain Committees.

Letters from the Commissioner—

32. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for Nepean Sea Road in front of Peit Hall.
33. Requesting sanction to the construction of a drain at Warden Road.
34. Forwarding Government Resolution, sanctioning the leasing of the plot of Government land between the Municipal Offices and the Police Court for the extension of the Municipal Offices.
35. Forwarding Government memorandum, regarding the proposed construction of a road running from the west end of Ballard Road to Hornby Road.
36. Reporting as to the question of improving Parel Cross Road.
37. Forwarding Government Resolution, sanctioning the revised Scheme for Police accommodation at Gamdevi.
38. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Quarterly Report.
39. Forwarding returns of sick treated at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals.
40. Forwarding a return showing the hours of water-supply to the different localities.
41. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
42. Reporting as to the supply of water in Fort.
43. Notice of motion from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For obtaining certain information in connection with the recent fire at De Souza Street.

Letters from the Commissioner—

44. Regarding the method of charging for water supplied to certain premises.
45. Forwarding copy of the High Court's judgment regarding Mandvi Ward election.
46. Submitting a proposal for the construction of a sealed sewage main from the Elphinstone Road Ejector Station to Worli Road.
47. Suggesting that the breeding season for quail, &c., be fixed from 1st April to 30th September in the Rules framed under the Wild Birds' Protection Act.
48. Regarding the re-laying of tramway tracks at Bhatia Baug.
49. Requesting sanction to students being instructed by the Superintendent of Vaccination in vaccine work.
50. Letter from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—Forwarding a correspondence regarding the constitution and duties of the Advisory Committees re Liquor Shops.
51. Notice of Motion from Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Mistry—For suggesting a sub-division of Schedule I of stores.
52. Schools Committee Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.
53. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting a statement of Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

54. Regarding the G. I. P. Railway Company's proposal for increased accommodation at the Victoria Terminus Passenger Station.
55. Regarding revised regular lines for certain streets.
56. Regarding recoveries made by Government on account of certain plague charges from sums due to the Corporation by Government.
57. Regarding acquisition of a plot of land for the proposed market at Chowpatty.
58. Regarding the proposed experiment with Valde Travers Asphalt Macadam as a road surface for streets.
59. Regarding departmental arrangements for the payment of interest on Municipal Debentures.
60. Regarding a proposal for handing over the Dicks Tank Garden to Government.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
Bombay, 26th July, 1910.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1910, at 5 P.M., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1910.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Messrs. Chunilal Vijbhukandas Mehta and M. Nissim as Directors of the Company.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1911, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 27th July, 1910, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 4th July, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Suit No. 238 of 1909.
Jamnavahoo vs. Jewavahoo and others.
Suit No. 1041 of 1908.
Rattanbai vs. Luxmivahoo.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suits, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.) at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, in the bungalow, known as Luximidas Khimji bungalow, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved household furniture consisting of black-wood open carved large sofas and chairs, mirror back cabinets, 4, 6, and 8 lights hanging agund lamps, marble top round tables, fancy table, ornaments, parian figures, with glass domes, mejolica jardineers with stands, carved pier tables, one chiming clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, strikes ¼ and ½ hours, chival glasses, mirror door almyrahs, single and double bedsteads, one English invalid chair, one large iron safe on stand by "Godrej," oil paintings, pictures, verandah benches, etc., etc., Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 square shape E. B. glass-fronted miniature brougham, by Offord, suitable for single horse.
1 bandsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DONGRI STREET, MANDVI.

Under instructions from Amersey Tricum Parekh, mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August 1910 at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Casumally alias Mohomadally Goolamally Peershoy, all that one-third share of him the mortgagor in the following premises, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collectors of Land Revenue under Old No. 516, Collector's New No. 2652, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 3150 together with the tenement of building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality at Bombay under B. Ward No. 3040 and 3047 and Street No. 570- 574, all which said premises are situate at Dongri Street near Mandvi in the City and Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the East by Dongri Street, on the West by the Palla Gully, on the North by the Dargha of Ashak Shah and on the South by the property of Allee Muraj.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors for the said mortgagee, Amersey Tricum Parekh, at their office in Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th July, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

1 case 54 pieces fancy white muslin 19/25" by 3,000 yds.
1 bale 175 pieces Jackets and 25 L's Jackets.
1 bale 23 pieces Morning coats.
1 bale 20 pieces Frock-coats; 20 doz. Waist coats and 125 L's Jackets.
1 bale 20 doz. Trousers and 40 Overcoats.
1 bale 100 Morning coats; 60 Eton Jackets and 5 doz. Waist coats.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. A. Barnard of Church Gate Street:—

5 pieces cretonne.

On account of the concerned:—

1 case imitation cut oval beads.
1 case imitation cut round beads.
6 English safes by the Midland Safe Co. of Birmingham, sizes 24 in. to 30 in.

Miscellaneous articles.—Cotton shirts, fifteen days' winding striking wall clocks, 117 large and 138 small bottles, Belly's diamond blacking, Hammond and Remington Typewriters, etc.

On account of the consignors:—

A parcel of watches ex s. s "Culna."
20 dozen oxydised steel watches.
10 dozen oxydised steel watches.
14 pieces oxydised inlaid case.

On account of the concerned:—

1 gramophone with records.
1 harmonium.
2 teakwood cupboards.
8 vinetian gease mirrors, etc.

SALE OF 2 WEFT RING FRAMES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Mr. A. Meyer and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser V. S. Ramier, sell by Public Auction at the godown, No. 215, Belasis Road, Byculla, near Messrs. Kemp and Co., on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—

2 Weft Ring Frames of 756 spindles, 1 1-8 gauge, by Brooks and Doxey, 1895-96.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared at the expense of the purchaser within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th July, 1910.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BEST AND ABSOLUTELY SAFE INVESTMENT, GUARANTEED SUCCESS, HANDSOME PROFITS.

Subscription list will be closed on 31st August, 1910.

The Gujarat Automobile Transport Company, Limited.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882.)

CAPITAL RS. 2,50,000.

(With power to increase the same)

Divided into 10,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 2 per Share with application; Rs. 3 per Share on allotment; Rs. 5 per Share one month after allotment. Rs. 5 per Share two months after allotment; in all Rs. 15 per Share; the balance of Rs. 10 per Share when called for. The Directors have, however, calculated that the balance will not be required for the work at present in hand.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Honorable Mr. GOCULDAS K. PAREKH, B.A., LL.B., J.P., (Bombay).
KUMAR SHRI RAGHUNATHSINHJI VAKHATSINHJI, (Rajkumar of Lunawada).
RAO BAHADUR HARGOVINDAS D. KANTAWALA, (Diwan of Lunawada).
SHETH HANSRAJ PRAGJI THAKERSEY, Esq., (Messrs. Thakersey Mulji & Co., Bombay).
SHETH LAXMIDAS GOCULDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Goculdas Dosa & Co., Bombay).
LALLUBHAI KALLIANJI DESAI, Esq., (Diwan of Sunth State)
SHETH GOCULDAS KHIMJI, Esq., (Mukadam of Hong Kong & Mercantile Banks).
RAO SAHEB BHAURAI RANCHHODRAI DESAI, (Jagirdar of Godhra).
SHETH PUNAMCHAND GULABCHAND, Esq., (Nagarsheth of Lunawada).
CHHAGANLAL RANCHHODJI, Esq., (of Messrs. Bhudharji Someshwar & Co., Bankers, Lunawada and Bombay).
LAKSHMISHANKER M. DAVE, B. A., Esq., (Ex-Officio Director).

CONSULTING ENGINEERS:

Messrs. T. L. MILLER, WILSON and PEGG, (Manchester and Liverpool).

SHORT PROSPECTUS.

THE COMPANY has been formed to establish MECHANICAL TRANSPORT SERVICES in Gujarat and Kathiawar. The first service is intended to be on the Godhra Lunawada Road, in Panch-mahals.

2. Board of Directors consists of leading business men.
3. The work is conducted under expert European advise and supervision combined with economic native management.
4. The Editor of "Motor Traction," the leading paper of London, in matters relating to Mechanical Road Transport, considers the scheme "admirable" and sees nothing but success in it. Interested persons are referred to the issue of the 2nd July of "Motor Traction".
5. The Bombay Government has patronized the scheme by consenting to make special expense on the Road for strengthening culverts and bridge and hand over the ordinary maintenance of the Road to the Company with an annual grant to meet the expense.
6. After allowing for all possible expenses including Depreciation, Agents' Commission, Directors' fees, &c., and providing a margin for unforeseen events, AT LEAST SEVENTEEN PER CENT. NETT PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED ON THE INVESTED CAPITAL.
7. There is no tiresome waiting for dividend as in other companies, as the work of the Company is already commenced and the actual work of carrying the Traffic, i.e., earning income will be commenced soon after the rainy season.
8. There are no risks and there is absolute safety of the concern. Because NO PETROL MOTORS ARE TO BE USED BUT STEAM ROAD TRAINS, which are proved the cheapest and most reliable means of Road Locomotion, for the last fifty years. Because for profits, it has not to depend upon production and price of materials or the selling price of articles. Because contrary to a manufacturing concern such business begins to realize income from its very initiation.

Because the initial expense is very low compared to a Railway where immovable road, rails and stations, etc, have to be laid out at great expense. THE CAPITAL EXPENSE BEING LOW, PROFIT PERCENTAGE IS NECESSARILY HIGH.

For detailed prospectus, application form, and other information, apply at the following places:—

BOMBAY:—Head Office of the Company, No. 7, Green Street.
BARODA:—Messrs. SHROFF and SONS, Mandvi Road.
AHMEDABAD:—The Branch of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited;
RAJKOT:—Agents of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED AT OTHER PLACES.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT, with good address and education, to take entire charge of SHOW ROOM, liberal salary, apply with copies of testimonials and photograph if possible, to GOW, LIMITED, Wine and General Merchants, Bangalore.

FOR SALE.

A 15 YEARS ESTABLISHED ENGLISH CHEMIST BUSINESS, on the Hills, with Soda Water, and Photography combined, together with Stock and Fittings and complete House-hold Furniture, TO BE SOLD as a going concern, owing to owner leaving India.

The Shop is very centrally situated, close to the Railway Station and in a very healthy locality. Any one taking it over would make an excellent thing of it.

Apply No. 1,170, Care of "Bombay Gazette."

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.

A BRITISH Company—Offices in all Eastern Ports.

Collecting Agencies in London and on the Continent.

THAT this well-managed Company has gained the confidence of the insuring public of the East and Far East is evidenced by the marvellous growth during its twelve years of existence, as the statement and comparison here given proof:—

	1906 Rs.	1910 Rs.
Insurance in force...	3,68,02,378	5,67,83,828
Assets	52,80,240	1,26,22,875
Total Income	28,83,602	53,49,837
INSURANCE FUND ...	51,43,380	1,23,25,218

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Security of POLICY-HOLDERS:—

Rs.
With Trustees at Shanghai..... 2,00,000
Trustees, Messrs. H. C. Gulland, J. C. Hanson, & Alex. McLeod.
With Board of Trade, England. 3,00,000

The Company issues all the latest and approved plans of Insurance at the minimum rates consistent with safety.

HOLLAND & MOSS, Ld.,

General Managers for Bombay Presidency and C. P.

P. O. Box 102, or Dean Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) unpersoning injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION X
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent, and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula,)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG		YOLLO
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
WARWICK MAJOR'S COMEDY CO.
18 London Artistes 18
including the popular favourite,
MISS GEORGIE CORLASS.
OPENING NIGHT, SATURDAY NEXT,
"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."
One of the most laughable plays ever written.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! AND TO-NIGHT!!
EVERY NIGHT
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

1.—On and off the stage.
2.—THE ESCAPE OF COUNT DE LA VALETTE.
3.—An unlucky picnic.
4.—The bootmaker's revenge.
5.—THE PASSING SHADOW.
6.—Foolshead marries against his will.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

MORAL CERTAINTIES.

AN invaluable booklet. Shows how to find Winners without extraneous help. Free & sna postage. "GRAPHIEL," Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, Bombay.

POONA RACES.

GRAPHIEL'S SELECTIONS.
RACE DAYS from 9 A. M. to 11-30 A. M.
Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd floor, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Iroh (Perak) F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Colombo
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Soerabaya	Kobe
Thaiping, (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGES; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34,
J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ....£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

S. KISSEL,
Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad-Sind and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
Rs. 30,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, LEATHER WARE, GAMES, ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office, the following fancy goods, toys, leather goods, plated ware, indoor and out-door games, cash boxes, writing and jewel cases, hand-bags, icewater jug by Reid and Barton, perambulator, rocking horse, etc., in lots to suit buyers.

The above is on view.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 28TH JULY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Wodehouse Road, Colaba, opposite the Admiral's House and next to the Wellington Mews, the very valuable and artistic design, teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, Benjamin and others, Treacher's glassware, English porcelain and Dresden China dinner, dessert and breakfast sets, rich plateware by Elkington, Reed and Barton, and Treacher's large size screw telescope dining table in 8 pieces for 18 persons, elegant sideboard, book cases, elaborately carved China cabinet, ice box, Englishmade brass bedstead with horse hair mattress, double door fire proof Chubb's safe with Chubb's lock and key, nearly new cottage piano by Rose and Co., with nearly new pianola, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double door almirahs, large electric figure lamp, Jost radio fan, silver tea set, Chubb's cash box, velvet piled carpets, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, Marion rectilinear camera, wine cupboard, old China jars, old carved blackwood chiffoneers and tables, rich Dresden ornaments, Satsuma vases, Carara marble figure, jail made cane sofas and chairs, marble clock, fancy old English figure night clock by Lund and Blockley, pasteur filter, iron and brass bedsteads, field glass gramaphone with about 250 records, baba motor car, wooden garden flower tubs, etc., the property of J.W. Hepworth, Esq., proceeded to England and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of other gentleman:—

1 glass round front double-seated brougham, with open sides of glass and venetian, rubber-tyred, built specially to order of Silk and Son, London.

SALE OF TWO MOTOR BUSES, LYING AT NASIK CITY AND MANMAD.

Under instructions from R. D. Sathna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Dayabhai Chotalal Vakil, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction—

At Nasik City, in the compound of Mr. Buchraj Dayaram Seth Marvadi, on SATURDAY, the 30th July, at 11 a.m.—

1 motor bus, of 24 H. P., to seat 16 persons, by Thornycroft.

At Manmad, near the Station, on SUNDAY, the 31st July, at 11 a.m.—

1 motor bus, to seat 16 persons, by Leyland.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND RINGS AND SCARF PIN.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Bai Nandgowri Hiralal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1910, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, in Fort, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Mahomed Hosein Tharia Topan, the following jewellery:—

1 diamond pin, 1 small diamond ring and 1 big diamond ring.

Cash will be required. The above will be on view at the Auctioneer's Rooms, from Saturday next.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Taj Building, 1st Floor Hornby Road, Fort, opposite to the old Police Courts, few pieces of surplus furniture, etc., belonging to R. J. Tata, Esq. and others, consisting of English-made sideboard, chairs, cabinets, old Indian carved furniture, such as sofas, chairs, tables, inlaid mother-of-pearl chairs, old Chinese and Indian curiosities, etc. Also teakwood and blackwood well made furniture, such as a set of large dining table, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, elegant cabinets and sideboard, revolving office table, book cases, new designed double bedsteads, single and double armirss, marble topped dressing, washband tables, teapoys, hat-stand, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th July, 1910.

Stephens'
Inks
Stephens'
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
For Typewriters.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 25.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	81 3-4	unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25-26	unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent.	97 1-4	unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ...	20-45 1-2	unchgd
1 ar Silver Spot.	25—1-8	
Do 2 months hence	24 7-8—3-16	
Closing Tone of Silver.—		
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...	63 15-16	unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate)		
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9th June 1910.		
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	95 1-2	unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ...	2 1-8	unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	2 7-8	unchgd
Do. Fine Trade bills 3 months	2 3-4	unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 1-4	unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)...	77-3—1-3	
Interest day to day loans... ...	1 1-8	unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	1 1-2+1-8	

MANCHESTER, July 25.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	4,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,500
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	200
Do. Day's Imports...	.....
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot— ...	Dull.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Firm.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market...	Quiet but steady.
Mid-Americans	6-02+1-2

Egyptian F. G. F. 12 1-4unchgd

	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
Cotton Delivery	7-70	7-46	7-14	6-99	6-89
Mid Uplands	+6	+7	+9	+11	+10
G. O. C.					
	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	
Liverpool	6-87	6-86	6-86	8-83	
	+10	+9	+11	+11	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 25.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	3,000	
Do. Last year	.....	
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000	
Do. Exports to Continent	6,000	
Futures at New York ..... Oct.	13·42+23	Advanced on foreign buying and on unfavorable weather report.
Do. at New York ..... Dec.	13·28+15	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15·75—5	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 5-8	unchgd
Demand Bills	4·85 5-8	unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	54 1-8—1-4	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	14 7-4—1-8	
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans ...	Oct. 13·21+24	
Do. at New Orleans ...	Dec. 13·12+24	

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ...	64—1-4	
Do. Argentine (La Plata)	months—July-Aug.	
Do. Argentine (La Plata)	Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Argentine (La Plata)	Sellers.	

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs, C. I. F.	36 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Port—London.	
Do. Whether Sellers,	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ...	42 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ...	41 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship...	39 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	68 1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 5-4 Value—Quiet but steady.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags.	14-5 3-4
Months of Shipment.—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.	
Tone of Sugar—Steady.	

METAL.

Copper Braziers	86
Yellow Metal	d 5 14-16

BOMBAY, JULY 25.

EXCHANGE.

Market remained unchanged at 1s. 3 15-16 to 1s. 3 31-32 for T. T., 1s. 3 31-32 for demand and 1s. 4 1-8 for 3 months' sight Credits.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready... ...	1s. 3 15-16 to 1-3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. Oct.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	1s. 4 1-8d.
,, ,, Forward ...	1s. 4 3-16d. Sept
,, 6 m/s Ready ...	1s. 4 9-32d.
France 3 m/s ,, ...	169
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	128
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	131
,, Shanghai ...	176
,, Japan	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market, after touching Rs. 96-6 for 29th July settlement, was closed at Rs. 96-5 and Rs. 96-2 for 31st August at which rates there were buyers at the close.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-8 down at 25 for ready, forwards closed 3-16 down at 24 5-8, whereas New York declined by 1-4 at 54 1-8.

Locally the market for forwards opened at Rs. 71-9-0. Although the London market declined, yet it had no effect here. Upcountry and local demand was as usual and 25 to 30 packages changed hands. Forwards closed at Rs. 71-14-0.

The Gold market remained steady and prices for English and Australian were put up by quarter of an anna. Upcountry and local demand was poor.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch			
	24	1	0
National Bank	24	2	9
Chartered Bank	24	1	3
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	3
English Gold	24	1	3
Native Bullion	24	1	3
Indian Specie Bank	24	1	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	71	14	6
117 Penny Ready	71	13	0
Local per tola	0	11	2

FUTURES.

First Settlement	71	14	0
Second do	72	2	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—Market easier. London prices were 6d. down; locally market declined by an anna or two.

Rapeseed:—Market easier. London prices were 6d. to 9d. down; locally declined by annas two to three.

Wheat:—Market easier. London prices were 9d. down; hence the market here declined by an anna or two.

Poppyseed, Mowraseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed. Groundnuts and Gingellyseed:—Market steady, Prices unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 11 12
Linseed, Small ...	,, 11 8

RAPESEED—		
Brown Cawnpore	,,	6 6
Yellow do.	,,	6 14
Do. Gujarat	,,	7 0
Poppyseed	,,	10 0
Castorseed	,,	40 to 41
Mowraseed... ...	,,	7 3
Gingellyseed	,,	44 0
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	,,	50 to 54

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 25th July:—

Wheat	34,277 cwts
Linseed	9,877 ,,
Rapeseed	4,594 ,,
Gingellyseed	509 ,,
Poppyseed	7,240 ,,
Groundnuts...	1,248 ,,
Castorseed	5,952 ,,
Rice	61,047 ,,
Myrabollams...	1,074 ,,
Cottonseed	9,184 ,,
Mowraseed...	4,253 ,,
Gram	4,068 ,,
Joowar	1,938 ,,
Maize	..... ,,

SPINNINGS.

Petits are quoted Rs. 2,855 for August, and September Rs. 2,850. The market is dull.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,495
Bank of India	66 1/2
Burma	119
Eastern Bank	74
Bank of India	66-8
Indian Specie Bank	53 1-2

MILLS.

Colaba...	1,130
David	895
Framji Petits	1,655
Swadesh	1,180
Maneckji Petit...	2,852 1/2
Nagpore...	1,712 1-2
Kohinoor	695

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	817 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	297 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	16
Bamankua Manganese	9

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	620
Tapti-Valley	475

COTTON.

Liverpool yesterday was 6 to 11 points up, New York was 5 points down, and futures 23 and 25 up. The price of ready lots was firm and demand from exporters and mills being good price advanced by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. The opener advised 2 to 6 points up. Demand for new Broach being meagre price declined by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Price for New Broach opened at Rs. 298-8, but there being more sellers the price at the close was Rs. 294.

300	Balli Bros.	Western	238
600	Balli Bros.	Broach	300
200	Japan and Co.	Broach	301
200	Japan and Co.	Wardha	287
100	Tapti Mill's	Miraj	313
200	Tapti Mill's	Navsari	260
200	Tapti Mill's	Broach ..... 295 to	305
100	Caddam and Co.	Bagaikat	232
200	E D Sassoon	Khandesh	240

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...	293	
,, F Good ...	286	
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	284	
,, F Good ...	272	
Sind Punjab Fine ...	284	
,, F Good ...	272	
Khandesh Fine ...	282	
,, F Good ...	272	
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	294	
,, F Good ...	284	
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	292	
,, F Good ...	282	
Amraoti Fine ...	293	
,, F Good ...	282	
Vectmal Fine ...	298	
,, F Good ...	288	
Nagpore Fine ...	300	
,, F Good ...	290	
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	306	
,, F Good ...	296	
Methia Fine ...	282	
,, F Good ...	272	
Broach Gin Fine ...	314	
,, F Good ...	304	
Sawginned Good ...	310	
Coompta Ginned ...	307	
Westerns H. G. ...	291	
Do M G ...	257	

FUTURES.

Broach Good ...	294
Bengal F G ...	227

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 25th July:—

	Bales.
Khandeish	..... ,,
Central India...	388 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	29 ,,
Berar	..... ,,
Central Provinces	..... ,,
Oomras...	417 ,,
Dholera	98 ,,
Broach...	..... ,,
Compta and Dharwar ...	15 ,,
Westerns	..... ,,
Bengals (N W. P.)... ...	..... ,,
Bengal Rajputana	184 ,,
Sind	..... ,,
Persian	12 ,,
Other Sorts	..... ,,
American	..... ,,
Total ...	786 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	4,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

July—Aug.	7·72 + 2
Aug.—Sept	7·49 + 3
Sept.—Oct.	7·18 + 4
Oct.—Nov..	7·04 + 5
Nov.—Dec.	6·93 + 4
Dec.—Jan.	6·91 + 4
Jan.—Feb.	6·92 + 6
Feb.—Mar.	6·92 + 6
Mar.—Apl.	6·92 + 6

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This Month Seed.	Cotton.	Next Month Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	12 6	13 6	11 0	11 6
Dunkirk ...	11 6	11 6	11 0	11 6
Havre	12 0	13 0	12 0	13 0
Hull	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0
Liverpool ...	9 0	9 6	8 6	9 0
Marseilles ...	9 0	9 6	8 6	9 0
Genoa	.....	.....	11 0	11 6
London... ...	.....	.....	11 0	.....
Hamburg ...	11 6	12 0	12 0	13 0
Trieste ...	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0
Venice ...	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0
Open Ports ...	Sept	11 6		
Do. ...	Oct.	12 6		
Do ...	Nov.	13 0		
Do ...	Dec.	14 0		
Do ...	Jan.-June	14 0		

The market is firmer.

METALS.

Copper market has declined to £66-7-6 and Yellow Metal to £55-7-6.

We quote:—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21	
		28	
		35	
		42	
		56	Rs. 52-10
		63	
		70	
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		21	
		28	,, 43 8 a
		35	
		42	,, 43 12 b
		49	,, 43 4 c
		56	
Tin Ingots.		...	,, 40 8
Spelter	S M ...	...	
	M M ...	...	,, 17 10
	J ...	...	,, 17 2
	G ...	...	
Georgehutte		...	.....
Copper Ingots ...	K S ...	...	,, 47 0
Copper Sheetings...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	6-8	.....
Yellow Metal Sheetings, lbs.	14, 16	10-12	.....
		10-12	14-16 .....

Rex. b English, c Cranser.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, July 25.

	GOLD. Bullions, Rs.	Coin, Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin, Rs.
2 Boxes ...	1,51,741	...	...
1 Box		...	5,520

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions, Rs.	Coin, Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin, Rs.
98 Bars ...	1,72,500	...	...
748 Bars ...	1,350,000	...	...
738 Bars ...	13,875,000	...	...
42 Bars ...	63,250	...	...
49 Bars ...	84,100	...	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Chartered Bank... ...	Delta	Freemantle
Mercantile Bank ...	do	Adelaide
Hongkong Bank ...	do	Shanghai
do ...	do	Hongkong
Mercantile Bank ...	do	Sydney
do ...	E F Ferdinand	Adelaide
B. T. Laswala ...	Caledonia	Marseilles

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 23rd & 24th July 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	20	23,390
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	56	68,780

AN ICE-COLD GEYSER.

SOMETHING altogether new in geysers has been found in the Yellowstone National Park. Every geyser now known spouts boiling water, but this one throws a stream of ice water. The stream goes 150 feet in the air, and does so each twenty-four hours, keeping at it for about fifteen minutes.

The scientific value of this strange ejectment lies largely in the fact that it upsets the accepted theory regarding gaysers. The great scientist Bunsen gave an explanation regarding these eruptions the world thought reasonable, and it has been considered to be the solution.

Bunsen asserted that by seepage (oozing) from the surface the geyser tube is filled with a column of water which, at a considerable depth, is heated by chemicals deposited by volcanic action. Naturally when the water in the lower portion of the tube boils it produces steam, and this steam and boiling water plunge upwards and leap into the outer air formed as a great pillar.

Now it becomes the duty of some contemporaneous scientist to explain what forces ice water into space.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 27th July.

558. Parades.—"G" Company Parade on the maidan at 6-45 a.m. to-day, Wednesday, the 27th instant.

559. Signalling.—Members desirous of attending a Class of Instruction in Signalling will please submit their names to Head-Quarters by the 27th instant. Semaphore signalling will commence on the 1st proximo.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th July 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	26	10	31	2	27
Teheran ...	26	12	10	1	27
Suez	26	14	30	0	27

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-11-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

China reports Luchow line working indifferently. Telegrams to north of China are subject to heavy delay. (28-6-10).

Bhamo route between Yunnan and Weining interrupted. (18-7-10.)

Bushire reports Ahwaz line down Mohammerah side (22-7-10).

Bushire reports Borajoon line down to Ahwaz beyond Borajoon. (23-7-10).

FOLLOWING the exchange of visits by representatives of the British and German churches of all denominations, associations have been formed in both countries for the purpose of continuing the work of bringing about goodwill and friendship between the two parties. The title of the new organisation is "The Associated Councils of Churches in the British and German Empires, for Fostering Friendly Relations between the Two Peoples." The British council includes forty-nine Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops, as well as the chief Nonconformist ministers, and several peers and members of Parliament.

CONSTIPATION.
A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for 6 LINES or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

DALLAS.—July 14, in England, Trevor Alexander Stuart, the only son of Major Alex. E. Dallas, S. and T. Corps, and Mrs. Dallas. Aged 15 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 3, Forbes Street, 5 p.m.
Harwood League Football: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph. "The Passing Shadow," Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the English Mails of the 15th instant, which left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's steamer "Caledonia" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday next.

Maxim: "By ever taking out, and never putting in, one soon reaches the bottom."—Spanish Proverb.

SHIP'S OFFICER'S BRAVERY.—To-morrow evening a presentation will be made at the British India Marine Service Club of a Royal Humane Society's medal to Mr. R. A. Milne, chief officer of the s. s. "Itinda," in recognition of his bravery in saving life in the Rangoon river.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Paper to be read:—"Basawis in Peninsular India, Devadasis, Muralis, Bhawanis, Aradhins and Jogins or Jogatis," by Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal. Members and friends are invited to attend.

BOMBAY TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. W. T. Pomfret, Acting Principal, V. J. T. Institute, will deliver a lecture on "Defects in Woven Cloths" at 7 p.m. to-day at the rooms of Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla. The lecture is open to the public.

EXTENSION OF SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A good gathering of sailors and their friends assembled at the above Institute last Monday evening to inaugurate the opening of a new room, which has just been completed and will be used for religious and temperance meetings as well as ambulance classes, &c. A short, bright, service was held with an address by the Chaplain, the singing being very hearty and effective. This will prove a most valuable addition to the premises, and the Committee desire to express their thanks to all who have kindly subscribed to the cost of the building. A concert, arranged by friends of the Institute, will be given this (Wednesday) evening, beginning at 8-45. Admission free.

THEFT OF CATTLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Detective Inspector Narayen Rao charged Hari Bharan and three other purdeshis with stealing buffaloes valued at Rs. 600, the property of Balkrishna Shivratan. The complaint was that animals were missed from the complainant's stables at Jacob Circle. The police traced them to the accused's stable. The accused produced a forged document purporting to be a receipt signed by the complainant for the sale of the animals to the accused. The accused pleaded guilty and the first and the second accused were fined Rs. 60 each and the rest Rs. 30 each.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held last evening in the Trust's Buildings, Esplanade Road, Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., Chairman of the Board, presiding. Consideration was given to application for plots Nos. 102 and 105 in the Princess Street, which permitted shops being built which could be opened in Princess Street as well as Carnac Road. The advertised price was Rs. 130 and Rs. 250 per square yard, but the applicant offered Rs. 105 and Rs. 170 respectively. He proposed to erect one building over the two plots. The Trustees authorized the Chairman to sell the land at an average price of Rs. 200 per square yard.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri	4	4	24
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	3	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Ghowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	3	2	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Harbour.....	0	0	0
Hospital	0	1	9
Total.....	14	12	116
This day last year	2	2	79

THE RAT CAMPAIGN,
July 26th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	47	18	1
B	106	50	4
B	127	123	8
C	90	41	2
D	23	19	1
E	123	13	0
E	101	33	4
F	23	4	0
G	41	0	0
Total ...	711	306	20
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,917

A NUMBER of public schoolboys from England are going out to Canada to enter a shooting competition in the Dominion, their fares over being paid by their parents. The Dominion authorities have agreed to entertain the boys.

WAVERLEY PEN.

To write quickly and legibly use a Waverley Pen. Its outstanding merits have made it the world's favourite—the "Boon and Blessing" Pen. Its enticing action, its smooth turned up point, its durability make it incomparably the best nib and the cheapest. Writers desiring ease and speed simply cannot do without a Waverley.

6 Annas per box.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

(*Before Mr. Justice Robertson.*)

SUITS ON AGENCY ACCOUNTS.

In the suit filed by Javerchand Danichand against Harimul Soganchand and another, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Davidass, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants did not appear.

Mr. Jafferbhoy said there was an order for substituted service by the Chamber Judge and there was a return of service from the District Court.

His Lordship accepted the service.

Mr. Jafferbhoy said that this was a suit to recover the balance of an agency account which the defendants had with the plaintiff in Bombay. The amount due was Rs. 3,220.

After recording the evidence of the plaintiff, His Lordship decreed the pl

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 23rd and Monday 25th July, should be regarded as a Full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
26	Nuddea	Logan	Bushire, July 13
	Afghanistan	Blunt	Okyab, July 8
	City of Manchester	Findlay	Liverpool, July 1

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Heidenfels	Frisino	Hamburg
	Indiana	Parker	Calcutta

The following vessel began to load on Tuesday :—
Steamer Nuddea for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's s. s. Sirasuna from Genoa left Suez on the 25th instant, for Aden and Bombay.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Comdr Shuter.....H M S
H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beaky Powell.....H M S
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr J Marnock.....R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marnock.....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp..... Survey Steer
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Tayl r.....R I M S

WE-SELS IN THE HARBOUR—July 25.

Afghanistan	2849	Elliott	M M & Co
Ariel	2283	Race	W & A Graham & Co
Bullmouth	2607	Powell	W & A Graham & Co
Clematis	2668	Robinson	Andrew Zuel & Co
Cowno	3155	Falla	W&A Graham & Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Glenchesling	3067	Craig	W & A Graham & Co
Islami	1604	Green	B & P S N & Co
Muttra	2985	Seddon	M M & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	B & A M Jeewanji
Nowshera	1961	Rose	M M & Co
Nonsuch	2414	Weston	W & A Graham & Co
Nadir	2041	Atkin	T Morrison and Co
Nuddea	1944	Logan	M M & Co
Orissa	3525	Kedslie	M M & Co
Persiana	2616	Garrett	T Morrison & Co
Rohmania	1872	Coats	B & P S N & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saldana	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Silverdale	2440	McLeod	T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	17 3...	F & O S N & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull	1 8...	James Finlay & Co
C&E City of Manchester	3563	Findlay	Karachi	30 7...	K Nixon & Co
D&E Culna	3693	Forguherson	Antwerp	4-8...	M M & Co
F Umballa	3426	Rait	Rangoon	28 7...	M M & Co
G Mohammadi	1251	Geddi	Persian Gulf	6 8...	B & P S N & Co
H Kasara	505	Elton	Basreh	28 7...	M M & Co
K E F Ferdinand	3842	Cabol	Trieste	28 7...	A L S N & Co
N Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	Barrow-in-Furness	1 8...	W & A Graham & Co
O Haidari	1563	Kass	Jeddah	27 7...	B & P S N Co
P Virawa	2176	Emmett	N F	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Tosa Maru	3160	Nomura	Kobe	29 7...	N Y Kaisha
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	29-7...	W & A Graham & Co
3 Kalibia	3149	Stewart	Dunkirk	4-8...	W & A Graham & Co
4 M Bacquehem	2752	Gallowich	N F	N F...	A L S N Co
6 Ifinda	3398	Goss	N F	27 7...	M M & Co
9 Caledonia	3529	Hayward	London	30 7...	P & O S N & Co
15 Trieste	3203	Witsche	Trieste	1 8...	A L S N Co

M W D D

Wardha	2552	Archdeacon	Moulmein	28 7...	M M & Co

H W P D

Bahaduris	829	Fakara	Karachi	26 7...	Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati	513	Fakeera	B'nagar	26 7...	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	Marmagoa	27 7...	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Lhasa	950	Mc Diarmed	Karachi	29 7...	M M & Co

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 40 bales gunny cutting; C Peroj and Co; 35 bales wool, J Kara; 30 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co: 213 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 30 bales wool, M Balia; 26 bales wool, M Jaisha; 65 bales wool, D Nagji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hindoo s—365 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—6 cases opium, P and O S N and Co; 7 1/2 cwts fishmaws, K N Mianee and Co; 7 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 123 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co: 22 bales skins, R M Kooka; 33 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co: 14 bales skins, R Motoobhai; 117 cwts gum and 97 cwts olibanum, P Jaibhabhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—300 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 15 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—1,000 cwts cottonseed, V Sewji; 6,500 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuss and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Afghanistan s—500 cwts buffalo horns, J. M. Rehmtoola, 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 16,000 cwts linseed, L Drefuss and Co.

Kalibia s—2,000 cwts poppyseed. L Drefuss and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Afghanistan s—100 bales cotton, Prior de Saone and Co; 15,000 cwts rapeseed, 600 cwts mustard-seed and 100 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 100 bales hemp, H Govindji: 1,000 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Hindoo s—1,250 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.
Nonsuch s—2,200 tons manganese ore T Morrison and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—110 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 211 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 2,000 cwts teaseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
E F Ferdinand s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 118 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 18 cwts rapeseed, J Facheri.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Trieste s—390 cwts fenugrik, J Facheri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tosa Maru s—52 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
Arcadia s—17 cases opium, P and O S N and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—78 cwts hides fleshing · Bessho and Co; 3 cwts ivory, M Cassam; 300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tosa Maru s—10 cases condiments, M Poonjisji and Sons.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

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BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Foliage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., L.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

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Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 27th July, 1910.

TO UNEARTH HOARDED WEALTH.

THE hoarded wealth of India formed the subject of a recent discussion at a learned gathering in London, on the introduction of Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, C.I.E., a former Accountant-General, who advocated the unearthing of the hoarded wealth of India for the financing of feeder railways and canals in this country. Wide differences of opinion prevailed among those who took part in the debate—both Indians and Anglo-Indians being present. The idea among the former seemed to be that there is not nearly the amount of treasure stowed away in vaults and similar hiding-places as was formerly the case; whilst among the latter the impression was that there is more. Mr. Reginald Murray, however, who will be remembered as a prominent member of the banking community, gave it as his opinion that although Indian men of means were shy of investing their money in industrial enterprises, they were much more ready than formerly to put it into commerce and they possessed much more than in years gone by. He believes, and probably he is right, that the banking interest is drawing capital from underground and the ultimate result will be its application to industry. He pointed out in proof of his contention that the new banks established in India have all acquired good deposits. These deposits were not taken from other banks; the other banks which existed before them had not lost but increased their deposits; therefore these banks must have obtained their money from private hoards or from money which was lying idle. Something, in the export season prevented the flow of money to the places of greatest pressure; but he believed that with the development of banking in India the hoards will be drawn out and the money will be better circulated. In fact, the tendency is in that direction, already for this year, one of the largest export years on record, the Presidency bank-rates have not gone beyond seven or eight per cent. and there has been no new coinage of rupees which shows that rupees have been circulating more freely and to have brought this about the rupees must have come from the interior. In Mr. Murray's opinion one of the reasons why more money is not subscribed to railways in India is that the loans which are issued are practically not offered in India, nor do they come before the general public, but if they were offered in the same way as Government paper is offered, they would very probably be more freely taken up.

Mr. Biddulph contends that what we have to recognise is that there is a fabulous amount of capital dormant in India, which it should be the object of Government to unearth, and to encourage its use for the benefit of the owners and of the community generally. He related his experience in the attempt to float a railway line in a State whose finances he had put straight. Unless he could devise a scheme which would absolutely safeguard their money the people would have none of it; furthermore they insisted upon means of realising the value of their investment in case they wanted cash and a guaranteed rate of interest on their money. There is naturally a prejudice in favour of such conditions and as this is strongly prevalent, Mr. Biddulph would adopt, in regard to all commercial enterprises, not only in the matter of feeder railways and canals, a scheme similar to that he found workable. The hoards would be unearthed and a general development of intelligent interest secured if the State would for the present act as pioneer by providing capital for tram-lines, mills and so forth, and as such undertakings give evidence of a moderate and assured return on the capital sunk, hand it over to a company and employ the capital recovered from the company in some fresh enterprise. In the course of a few years by such a process it seems to us confidence would be established, and as Mr. Biddulph adds, the commercial instinct would be established and the people might thus be left to develop the resources of the State without the temporary hypothecation of State capital to lead the way. But in every case of a project undertaken by the State and finally handed over to its subjects, he would, and we think prudently, insist that in allotting shares the inhabitants of the tahsil or district in which the undertaking is situated should have first claim.

In British India, it is thought, native capital may be more easily obtained. In the great centres it comes freely enough, but as an experiment Mr. Biddulph offers a few suggestions for consideration, the security of capital in British India being taken as generally accepted by the people. He would allow railway companies to supply their own capital and existing lines, other than those constructed for purely strategical purposes, converted into companies. He would guarantee a minimum dividend offour and a half per cent. to investors who are natives of India, residents of India for a certain length of time, or servants of Government, prohibiting syndicates from acquiring quantities of shares on speculation. In addition to this a ready means of selling out would be provided, for Mr. Biddulph considers this a most important point, though there is no reason to suppose that it would be availed of to any serious extent. Says he: "The ordinary native has no means of disposing of shares and if there were any market, which there is not outside the presidency towns, he would not know how to go about it, and if he made any attempt he would certainly be robbed. It is because his silver and gold hoards are readily convertible that he collects them, but he would just as readily invest them, if he could be certain of converting his investment into cash whenever an emergency arose, such as marriage and other ceremonies or the purchase of property, cattle, etc. The scheme might easily enough be worked out in detail and for the time being the principle adopted that all feeder lines shall be constructed by private capital—the same with regard to canals. Hoarded wealth may be turned to profitable account by the adoption of some such scheme as Mr. Biddulph suggests and men like Sir Charles Elliot, Sir Robert Fulton, Mr. Coldstream and Professor Bose are of a similar opinion. But though the scheme might be appreciable in Native States we scarcely think the Government of India will be induced to make the experiment. More probable is if that Government will leave the natural if tardy development of the commercial instinct to teach those who have hoarded wealth, the possibility and desirability of employing their capital to greater advantage than is likely to accrue from burying it in the earth.

A POLITIC GIFT TO THE BURMESE. THE people of Burma are once more in possession of a white elephant and are happy, which is usually not the case with people who are the recipients of a like gift. It was a happy idea which prompted the British Government to present to the Burmese the young white elephant which was recently caught by their men in the Katha jungles, as this gift has elicited as much enthusiasm among that strange people as that other gift of the Peshawar relics of Buddha. Both of these presents were meant to touch the people on their tenderest side—of religion and its associations, and they have succeeded admirably in appealing to religious sentiment It is well known that the Burmese have a religious regard for white elephants when such rarities are found, and consider them as sacred. They are believed to be the reincarnations of the souls of past emperors and other great men. Some even believe that the Buddha himself may be reincarnate in a white elephant which must therefore be duly venerated with regal and even more than regal honours. Formerly, when under its own native rulers, Burma always had a white elephant at the royal court where it ranked only next to the heir-apparent and before all the great Ministers of State. It had a special minister or other minor officials and a large retinue of servants were attached to it, and like other great dignitaries of State it had large lands assigned to it for the purposes of maintenance. The British Government will, of course, do no such thing in the case of the present white elephant which the Buddhist community of Rangoon will be proud to entertain in their great Pagoda of Shwedagon.

A sumptuous structure is already rising in the Pagoda grounds for the permanent residence of this fortunate animal. The presence of the sacred white elephant in their midst is considered very lucky by the people and this luck is participated in their opinion by the rulers also. Hence the gift of the Government of India is very politic. Colonel Albert Fytche, who knew the Burmese intimately and was at the end of his career Chief Commissioner of the country, wrote that its supernatural excellence is supposed to communicate itself to its possessors, and both the King and his people would deem it most inauspicious to be without one. Both their King and their former white elephant are no more on Burmese soil. The place of the former is now taken by the Lieutenant-Governor, and in the eyes of the people this new ruler would gain considerably by the presence of the white elephant among his entourage. Viewed in the cold light of natural history, white elephants are either lepers or merely albinos. But they are extremely rare, and this part of their rarity must have much to do originally with the veneration paid to them in Burma and also in the neighbouring land of Siam, where it is considered so precious that the King presented a tuft of his white elephant's hair as the most valuable gift to the late Queen Victoria. Fytche, when he visited the court of Thibau's predecessors on the Burmese throne on a British mission, saw the last white elephant belonging to that ruler; but he was not much impressed with the sight. "We found it to be a small specimen, and could only by great courtesy be called white. It had a few light coloured marks, and the hair did not appear so coarse as that in the ordinary elephant, but it might be more truly described as brownish; the lighter tint being more observable by contrast with a very black female elephant which had purposely been placed near it." The new white elephant, we are told, has all the marks of sanctity of the one in keeping of King Mindoon, which Fytche saw at Mandalay.

AN ANCIENT INDIAN CRAFT. DISGUISED in the uninviting covers of a blue-book, we receive from the pen of Babu Mallinath Ray, a minor official of Bengal, an interesting and valuable monograph on the wire and tinsel industry, which unfortunately like other Indian native crafts is being slowly killed by European competition. Babu Ray describes the conditions, in which it makes its struggle for existence in great detail, and we trust that the information which he supplies may suggest to the Government of Bengal some means by which India may still preserve one of her most ancient trades. Exactly how long ago the industry originated is unknown, for its early history is lost, but the workers in Patna and Calcutta believe that the Biblical Joseph, the son of Jacob, was its founder, and that in his leisure hours his pastime was to work wire and tinsel embroidery upon handkerchiefs. To this day the young apprentice makes his offering to Joseph when he begins to learn his art, and right through his lifetime that offering has to be repeated on the last Wednesday of every Mahomedan year. In all probability the industry came into India with the Mohamedan era; at least it is certain that it has flourished in towns which were ancient Mahomedan capitals, and is generally in the hands of Mahomedan workmen even now. The products of their art are always in demand for the decoration of caps and turbans and festival garments, but especially during the Pujas, when it is the practice to decorate Hindu idols with tinsel work.

The principal centres of the tinsel industry are Calcutta and Patna, although tinsel ornaments are also manufactured in Krishnagar, Sherpur and Dacca. As a rule, as we have said, the workers are Mahomedans, but in Calcutta a number of women from middle class Hindoo families take part in the work in their leisure time and earn four or five annas a day in the slack season or ten to twelve annas during the Pujas. Since 1897, however, the number of shops and the employment offered by them has dwindled almost to vanishing point since the trade has been captured by German manufacturers. Their first venture was in 1877, but for twenty years they met with little success as their article was too roughly finished. Since 1897, however, they have been sending out a better-finished class of goods, and although in quality it is still inferior to the Indian hand-made product, the latter cannot compete in price with the machine-made article. In only one corner of the market does the Indian hold his own. His "chumki" is still preferred to the imitation silver spangle of Germany, and it is practically on this remnant of the industry that the three small shops still remaining in Calcutta manage to survive. It is distressing to see these old Indian crafts one by one disappearing or as Colonel Jackson reminded us the other day being relegated to the jails, and we hope that a strong effort will be made in Bengal to preserve at least this one.

H. E. SIR GEORGE CLARKE will be married to Mrs. Reynolds next November. She is the youngest daughter of the late George Morant and a cousin of the late Lady Clarke.

THE HON'BLE MR. E. G. COLVIN, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Mr. R. E Holland, First Assistant, have arrived in Simla.

MAJOR-GENERAL DUFF, of the Black Watch, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence.

THE officials of the city of Baltimore are considering as an addition to the police force a number of members of the Women's Suffrage Club, who contend that this is the only means of stopping objectionable attentions to ladies in the streets.

THE Convocation of Canterbury has agreed to appoint a committee to consider the use of the Burial Service at cremations. The Bishop of Birmingham said that he had wished the service to be used after cremation, but the chaplain of the crematorium in his diocese thought it absurd to use the service over a handful of ashes, a large proportion of which consisted of ashes of the coffin.

REGARDING the rumour of the intended assumption of the title of King by Prince Nicholas of Montenegro on the occasion of his approaching jubilee, a Rome correspondent is informed on good authority that the Prince is strongly opposed to the proposal, which has been advanced by the Great Powers, some of whom wish to compensate him with the royal crown for the loss of Herzegovina. In Montenegro itself the Crown Prince alone favours the proposal. Should it be adopted the crown will be offered by Italy in the name of the Powers.

THE statistics of coal-mining casualties in the United States, compiled by the Geological Survey for the calendar year 1909, show an apparent falling off in fatalities during the year, but since the special bulletin on the subject states that no account is taken of the year's greatest disaster that at Cherry (Ill.) in November last the facts are that 1909 was exceeded only by 1907 as one of heavy catastrophes. Last year, leaving out the Cherry mine disaster, in which 893 miners and rescuers were burned to death or suffocated, there were 2,412 deaths from coal mine accidents, against 2,450 in 1908, and 2,125 in 1907, the most disastrous year in mining history in this country. This disaster brings the total of fatalities in 1909 up to 2,805.

BOUND for Rio de Janeiro, the huge floating dock, Affonso Penna, built by Messrs. Vickers, Son and Maxim for the Brazilian Government, has left Barrow on what is likely to be a most interesting and hazardous voyage. She is in tow of two powerful Dutch tug-boats, specially constructed for such work. There will be no stoppage on the way, as sufficient coal is carried on the tugs, with a reserve supply stored on the dock itself, which can be transferred to the tugs in mid-ocean if necessary. The port of destination is 5,500 miles from Barrow, and with constant sailing it will take about two months to complete the passage. By means of this floating dock the largest warships can be dry-docked at any moment, and every facility is provided for repair work. The total cost of the dock, which is heavily insured, is estimated at £200,000.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

AMATEUR ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 8.

ALTHOUGH the weather was very unfavourable, there were quite 7,000 people at Stamford Bridge, London, to see the Amateur Athletic Association championships last Saturday. This shows that the Olympic games have led to a genuine revival, which looks likely to still further increase. The meeting was very international in character, and some of the winners hailed from ever-sea countries. F. K. Ramsdell of America and E. E. Walker of South Africa had a great race in the 100 yards, the big Texas man just beating Walker by inches, while he also won the 220 yards' race by six inches from E. W. Haley of London. Another visitor in K. de Szathmary of Hungary won the pole vault with the good performance of 11 ft. 7 1-2 inches. Ireland was to the fore in the shot putting, which D. Horgan won for the twelfth time, and the long jump went to his fellow-countryman P. Kirwan. The mile produced a splendid race, E. Voigt, born in England of German parents, winning by a few yards from E. Owen (the holder), in 4 mins. 26 3-5 secs. One of the best performances of the day was the win of G. A. L. Anderson of Oxford in the 120 yards' hurdles, the time on the heavy turf being 16 secs. The four miles also led to the victory of a youthful athlete in the person of A. G. Hill of London, who made all the running and got home in 20 mins 6 2-4 secs. The other performances were not great, though mention must be made of the win of E. Webb in the two miles' walk, he and Horgan being the only holders to win.

BOXING.

English sportsmen were considerably surprised at the odds betted on Jeffries for his boxing match against Johnson. Past history teaches one that old champions cannot "come back" after years of retirement, while a very heavy man is at a still further disadvantage, reducing weight being a weakening task. The victory of Johnson was generally expected here, and it was difficult to come across a Jeffries man. One cannot help but feel the match was a mistake, looking at the matter from a colour question. Johnson ought to be capable of retaining the championship, for some time, and the only white man with any reasonable chance of beating him is Tommy Burns. The latter was certainly stale when he met Johnson at Sydney 18 months ago, while the lusky upper-cut the winner got in at the start, had a lot to do with the result, and even then Johnson could not knock out the plucky Britisher. Now that the accredited champions of the white race met Johnson and been defeated, it is no use putting the shutters up, and it will be necessary to go on until the honour is again held by a white man, after which it would be best to draw the colour line.

CYCLING.

The British Empire Cycling Championships at Exeter on Saturday, produced some very unexpected results. W. J. Bailey's success in the quarter was looked for, and after he had won and decided not to start in the mile, the latter was expected to go to Johnson of Birmingham. Perhaps it would have done had not the cracks been so intent on watching each other, that they let McMealy of Ireland get away and establish much a lead that he was never caught, Payne of Worcester being six lengths behind at the finish. The ten miles completed the programme, and this went to Scotland, D. Elynn riding a splendid race and winning by a yard from Johnson, so that the honours were split among England, Ireland and Scotland.

CRICKET.

The Inter-Varsity cricket match at Lords this week served to introduce another wonder to the cricket world. He is P. R. Le Couteur, who virtually won the match for Oxford Matters looked none too well when the Dark Blues lost 4 wickets for 20 runs, but Le Couteur (160) and C. V. L. Hoomans (61) altered the appearance of things, the total reaching 315. The Light Blue batsman then cut a sorry figure against Le Couteur, who took 6 wickets for 20 runs. When the Cantabs followed on, he did little better, Le Couteur taking 5 wickets for 46, while A. J. Evans secured 4 for 7. The second innings total only amounted to 113 so Oxford won very easily and so confounded the critics, who mostly plumped for Cambridge. Le Couteur is a Rhodes scholar from Melbourne, and his score is the third highest in the history of Inter-Varsity cricket, the record being 173 by J. F. March in 1904.

WONDERFUL RHODES.

Wilfred Rhodes has never done anything better than his performance with bat and ball during the Yorks v. Surrey match at Bradford this week.

Surrey opened with 158, and then got their rivals out for 89, Smith taking 5 wickets for 35, and Abel 3 for 25. Rhodes then came to the rescue by dismissing six Surrey batsmen for 38, the total stopping at 87. Following this, he opened the second innings for Yorks, and was not out with 88 to his credit when the necessary 157 runs were scored for the loss of 5 wickets. Rhodes hit two 6's and eight 4's, really splendid batting on a tricky pitch.

More fine bowling was seen in the Lancashire v. Worcester match, Dean 11 for 67, and Huddleston, 9 for 38, playing havoc with the Worcester men. The Kent v. Sussex match served to show K. L. Hutchings and Woolley to advantage, the amateur making 144 and the latter 117. The winning of this fixture has improved the position of Kent, the county now leading in the championship's competition with a percentage of 72·72, Middlesex coming next with 60.

The American cricketers from Haverford College had a stern struggle with Marlborough College this week. H. A. Furness of the visiting team made a capital not out score of 131, his example being followed by W. F. Shuldham, whose capital effort of 108, not out, enabled Marlborough to win a narrow victory.

AMATEURS v. PROFESSIONALS.

The first of the Amateur v. Professional matches of the season is now in progress. The amateurs' team is very strong in bowlers, including as it does, Le Couteur, but it was Burns who met with the most success in the first innings of the professionals, he taking 7 wickets for 58, a good performance considering the total reached 227. The batting honours were shared by Hobbs (56), Sharp (48) and Rhodes (40), while Hirst carried out his bat for 21.

The gentlemen failed to equal this score, the total only amounting to 163, the chief credit being due to R. H. Spooner, who played very well for his 92. Smith met with most success with the ball, the Surrey man claiming 7 victims for 61.

ROWING.

When a very powerful Leander crew defeated the Belgians at the Olympic Regatta, many said it demonstrated the superiority of the English style of rowing. Others, including the writer, considered the Englishmen won because they were much the superior athlets, and in spite of their more tiring stroke. Since 1908 a few English crews have been experimenting with the Belgian stroke, and with success. The Thames crew was coached by a Belgian, and the result was satisfactory, for the Londoners gave Jesus College a very hard race in their heat of the Grand only going down by two feet. Besides this, the Anglian crew, only considered very moderate two seasons ago, got into the final of the Thames Challenge Cup, and carried off the owner from Merton College. The success of the Winnipeg four in the Stewards Cup marks the first victory of a visiting crew in this event, the win of the Canadians over the German four being very popular. Another pleasing success was that of W. D. Kinnear of the Kensington club over Lucas of Germany in the Diamond Sculls, as also was the win of Leander over the German pair in the Coblets. The Grand Challenge Cup went to Magdalen College, and Eton proved successful in the Ladies' Plate.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Some splendid shooting was seen in the Empire Cup match at Bisley, and in spite of the conditions being very bad, the team representing Great Britain created a new record of 2,177 out of a possible 2,400, the previous best being 2,104 by Australia in 1907.

Sergeant-Major Wallingford was top scorer, he putting on 284 out of a possible 300, the next highest scorers for the visiting teams being Lieut. Morris 264, and Captain Forest 264, Canada, Grant, 271 for Australia, Lieutenant Anderson, 270, for India, and 263 by Captain Philips for Singapore, the teams following Great Britain as written, Canada scoring 2,105.

IN GENERAL.

Racing this week has been of a minor character, the Salisbury fixture, where Mr. Cullinan's Atty won the Bibury Cup, being the chief meeting.

D. F. McNicol won the one mile running championship of London at Stamford Bridge last evening, the watch showing 4 mins. 25 4/5 secs.

Another good performance was accomplished by A. Patterson in the London A. C. half mile championship, he winning from G. R. B. Anderson by a foot, with E. H. Lyle a few inches away, in 2 min. 58 4/5 secs.

Danny Maher rode his fiftieth winner of the season at Alexandra Park last Saturday, he being the first jockey to reach the half century.

M. G. J. Ritchie and A. F. Wilding were too good for A. W. Gore and H. R. Bartlett (holders) in the challenge round of the lawn tennis doubles championship, the former pair winning by 3 sets to nil.

M. Sherwin, one of the finest wicket-keepers, Notts ever produced, died last Sunday.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The Previous Examination.

A MEETING of the Senate of the University of Bombay will be held to-morrow to re-consider the question of the Previous Examination. The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp will move:—That students who intend to proceed to an Arts degree shall be allowed to proceed from the first to the second year of the College course without any University examination, if the Principal of the College is satisfied that the work appointed for the first year after Matriculation has been satisfactorily carried out.

Professor P. A. Wadia will move an amendment to add after the words "carried out" the following words: "provided that the Intermediate Examination to be held at the end of the second year shall be based on the work done during the second year only."

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan will also move an amendment. The original motion, as proposed to be amended by Mr. Mirza, will read as follows:—"That students who intend to proceed to an Arts degree shall be examined by the University at the end of the second year of the College course and not at the end of the first year."

Mr. K. R. Godbole will move as an amendment that "the existing Previous Examination of this University be abolished and that candidates who intend to study for the M.B., B.Sc. degrees, B. Ag. degree and B.E. (Civil), B. E. (Mechanical) and B.E. (Electrical) degrees be allowed to commence their Medical, Agricultural and Engineering studies upon producing certificates from Arts Colleges of having satisfactorily studied for Principals of two terms after Matriculation in a recognised Arts College of this University, the curriculum of studies of those terms being the same as the present "Previous Examination" curriculum or other curriculum approved by the University. (ii) That the candidates for the "First Examination for the degrees of M. B., B. S.," "First Examination in Agriculture" and "First Examination in Engineering" be required to pass an examination in "English Composition" in addition to the other subjects prescribed for those examinations. Those candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or the Intermediate Examination in Science will not be required to pass in the subject "English Composition." (iii) That the Syndicate be requested to make the necessary amendments in the existing regulations to suit the above alterations."

Mr. H. N. Apte will move the following amendment:—"The first year's course in an Arts College shall be the course for the Intermediate Examination and the Previous Examination shall continue to be a University Examination the course of studies prescribed for it being transferred to the High Schools, it thus becoming the highest examination in High Schools; it shall serve as an entrance Examination to all Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University."

SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURAL DEGREES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp will move:—That students who intend to proceed to a Science degree shall be allowed to proceed from the first to the second year of the College course without any University examination, if the Principal of the College is satisfied that the work appointed for the first year after Matriculation has been satisfactorily carried out.

Prof. Wadia will move an amendment to add after the words "carried out" the following words: "provided that the Intermediate Examination to be held at the end of the second year shall be based on the work done during the second year only."

Dr. H. Mann will move—That students who intend to proceed to an Agricultural degree shall be allowed to proceed from the first to the second year of the College course without any University examination, if the Principal of the College is satisfied that the work appointed for the first year after Matriculation has been satisfactorily carried out.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp will move—That the following questions be submitted to a Committee who are requested to report within a month: (a) Is it desirable that the first year's course should be uniform for all students, and, if so, what should be the nature of the course? (b) Is it desirable that the Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science should be based on the whole of the two years' work following Matriculation, or not?

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad will move several amendments including the following:—"Is it desirable that students who intend to proceed to an Arts, Science or Agricultural degree should be allowed to proceed from the first to the second year of the College course without any University Examination, if the Principal of the College is satisfied that the work

A PREFERENCE ON TEA.

PROPOSAL TO BENEFIT INDIA AND CEYLON.

MR. LYTTELTON'S GIBE AT THE GOVERNMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 25.

On the Budget resolutions in the House of Commons, Mr. FitzAlan Hope moved a resolution to reduce the duty on tea, grown in the Empire, to 4d. per pound, as an experiment in preference.

Colonel Seely said that besides the loss of £1,250,000 to the Exchequer, it was dangerous to assume that any fiscal proposition would be received with gratitude by the Dominions. He deprecated the assumption that their loyalty depended on these systems of taxation. The proposal was of no possible advantage to India or Ceylon from the point of view of preference. The idea seemed to be that the Colonies said, "If you do not give us preference, we will not fight your battles," and that the Cingalese contingent would refuse to advance unless they got a preference on tea.

Lord Ronaldshay, in seconding the motion, contended that India was badly treated in the matter of tariffs, especially as regards cotton.

Mr. Lyttelton said all Unionists faced the fact that preference would probably involve a tax on food. The Unionists were pledged to give compensation to the class, whom the food tax mainly affected. He quoted the instance of Mr. Lloyd-George, who justified the heavier burdens on Ireland by the boon of old age pensions. He suggested an extension of the principle, by which the Crown Colonies placed with us orders for our manufactures, in return for our guaranteeing loans. Mr. Lyttelton said the Government were like a gramaphone, grinding out the same formulæ without a change of inflection.

Mr. Bonar Law explained that the Unionists favoured the motion on political grounds, because it would increase the trade of the Empire, and improve the relations between its different parts.

The motion was rejected by 188 votes to 145.

Another amendment by Lord Castlereagh to reduce the tea duty to 4d. was rejected by 162 votes to 99.

NEW ACCESSION OATH.

Canadian Petition.

LONDON, JULY 26.

A Canadian petition with 25,000 signatures has been forwarded to the King opposing the change in the Accession oath.

Mr. Asquith has refused to receive a deputation of English Protestant Societies.

Mr. Balfour denies a statement that the Bill has been agreed on between the party leaders. This does not imply any change in Mr. Balfour's own attitude, but leaves his followers freedom. A prolonged debate is expected on the second reading to-morrow.

KING EDWARD'S LYING-IN-STATE.

Memorial Plate.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt has announced that a brass plate will be placed on the floor of Westminster Hall to mark the lying-in-state of King Edward.

SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Reuter telegraphs from Melbourne that in response to Mr. Botha's invitation, the Cabinet has authorised Mr. Fisher to attend the opening of the South African Parliament.

WEDDING IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL.

LONDON, JULY 25.

In the Chapel Royal, Savoy, to-day, Sir Alexander Kay Muir was married to the widow of Major Villiers Stuart. A fashionable gathering was present, including Sir Ian Hamilton and many other military men.

THE PERSIAN MEJLIS.

New Cabinet Formed.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Reuter telegraphs from Teheran that a new Cabinet has been formed with Mustawfi-elmma Malik as Premier and Prince Firman Firma as Minister of the interior.

THE KOLOWAN PIRATES.

Generalissimo Captured.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that the pirate Generalissimo at Kolowan has been captured.

CATTLE DISEASE IN YORKSHIRE.

Importation Prohibited.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Argentine has prohibited British cattle and farming produce on account of the foot and mouth disease.

CAMDEN TOWN MURDER.

Crippen's Arrest.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 26.

The "Daily Express" states that according to wireless messages, transmitted through successive liners, the Captain of the "Montrose" suddenly arrested Crippen on Saturday, on a charge of breach of the regulations, by representing his female companion to be a boy, and signing his papers with a false name. The Captain relieved him of his revolver and confined him, and Miss. Leneve in separate cabins, where they are constantly watched.

Miss Leneve says she is ready to make a statement to the police. Crippen declares his innocence.

IRISH RAILWAYS.

Nationalisation Question.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The majority report of the Viceregal Commission on the Irish Railways, appointed in 1906, favours their nationalisation with a view to working them as a single system and reducing the rates, thus meeting economic requirements and more widely developing the country's resources.

SHANGHAI BANK FAILURES.

Rubber Speculations.

LONDON, JULY 26.

A correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Shanghai telegraphs that nine native banks have failed, owing chiefly to speculation in rubber shares. Three managers have been arrested. Foreign banks are arranging to come to the assistance of the defaulting banks.

BANK CASHIER ABSCONDS.

£120,000 and Bonds Missing.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The cashier of the New York branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank has absconded. Six hundred thousand dollars in securities are missing.

LATER.

Besides six hundred thousand dollars belonging to the Bank, Wider, the absconding cashier of the Russo-Chinese Bank in New York, is also reported to have taken five hundred thousand in bonds belonging to customers.

HEAT WAVE IN AMERICA.

Twenty-Seven Deaths.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The heat wave continues in the United States and twenty-six deaths from heat were reported yesterday.

STORMS IN TRANSYLVANIA.

Much Damage and Many Deaths.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Reuter wires from Budapesth that storms and cloudburst in Transylvania have done enormous damage. Twenty-five deaths are reported.

FIRE IN BELFAST.

Three Killed and Five Injured.

LONDON, JULY 26.

A fire has occurred at the Kelvin Hotel at Belfast, the birth place of Kelvin. Three persons were killed and five seriously injured. The latter include Reverend W. MacCaughan and his wife who jumped from the third storey and fractured their skulls.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.

Latest Betting and Result.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The latest betting on the Stewards' Cup is:—

7 to 1 against Delirium,

10 to 1 against Poor Boy.

160 to 9 against Malheur.

100 to 8 against Lady Vista, Perdiccas, and Spanish Prince.

100 to 7 against Wedding Bells II and Mcintyre.

100 to 6 against Golden Rod, South Annan and The Tower.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The race for the Stewards Cup was run at Goodwood this afternoon with the following result:—

Golden Rod	1
Poor Boy	2
Lady Vista	3

Twenty-one ran. The betting at the start was:—

20 to 1 against Golden Rod.

10 to 1 against Poor Boy.

8 to 1 against Lady Vista.

LATER.

In the Stewards Cup Tangaroa led from Prester Jack until the quarter mile from home when Golden Rod came to the front, winning by a neck. Three quarters of length separated the second and third.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Leicester has beaten Warwick at Leicester by an innings and 79 runs.

Surrey has beaten Northampton at the Oval by an innings and 131 runs.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The deaths are announced of Hawes Craven, the famous scenic artist, and Henry Sell, the publisher of the "World's Press."

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

Anglo-Russian Engagements.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 26.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir John Rees asked "whether the Anglo-Russian engagements in Persia preclude railway concessions to other Powers, whether the Government can state the progress of the Bagdad Railway, and whether the Government is considering the necessity of the construction of a Gulf section with Britain's participation."

Mr. Mckinnon Wood replied, "With regard to the first question, I am unable at present to make any statement upon the recent confidential communications. Preliminary work in the construction of the Bagdad Railway is proceeding at various points between Bulgourlu and Missis. It is believed that financial provision has been made for continuing the line to Ethelif. I am unable to answer the last question."

MENLOUGH CASTLE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Three Persons Killed.

INVALID LADY BURNT TO DEATH.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The historic Menlough Castle in Galway has been destroyed by fire. One of Sir Valentine Blake's daughters perished and two servants were killed by jumping. Lady Blake had a very narrow escape. Sir Valentine was in Dublin undergoing an operation on the eye. Nothing was saved.

LATER.

The victim of the Menlough Castle fire was Miss Eleanor Blake. She was an invalid and was burned to death in the bedroom. Most valuable heriooms were destroyed.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

According to present arrangements, the opium trade between India and China should cease by the year 1917, provided, of course, China fulfils her part of the obligations. Meanwhile the Government of India are taking steps for restricting the area of cultivation, and the reduction of the establishment. A despatch has been sent home for the amalgamation of the Patna and Benares Agencies into one, and to concentrate the entire establishment at Ghazipur under the administrative control of the Government of the United Provinces. It is intended to carry out the amalgamation by the Autumn.

SHIPPERS' AND BALERS' DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

The dispute regarding the home guarantees between shippers and balers is still undecided. The latter are unwilling to give the pay, and a meeting was held yesterday of the Jute Balers' Association, when it was decided to submit proposed alterations in the business rules to the Chamber of Commerce. The rule regarding the guarantee for the port of destination, has been changed to one of a guarantee for the port of Calcutta. The rule relating to the conditions of the rejection of jute, found of inferior quality, has been proposed to be so altered as to ensure sellers' profit. It is stated that the Secretary of the Chamber will convene a meeting within seven days' time, when various questions that have arisen between the shippers and the balers will be submitted to a general vote of shippers, balers and brokers.

HEAVY RAIN IN WAZIRISTAN.

Roads and Bridges Washed Away.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 26.

There have been extremely heavy floods throughout the Waziristan Agency occasioning considerable damage to roads and bridges. The bridge over the Gumal River between Mustaza and Spin Khai Kuch has been carried away, also several miles of road and telegraph lines. Two sepoys of the Southern Wariristan Militia who were working on the bank of the river were washed away and drowned.

The large suspension bridge over the Ushire Nulla near Darora on the Malakand Chitral route has been nearly destroyed by floods.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL LONGE.

Report of Retirement Untrue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

The statement which appeared in the "Englishman" that Colonel Longe, R. E., Surveyor-General, retires from the service in the autumn is incorrect. He has even abandoned the idea of proceeding on leave.

BANQUET AT BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JULY 26.

A banquet was given last night by H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, to celebrate the conferment of the title of C.I.E., upon the Diwan Saheb. All the State officials, including the officers of the railway, were present.

RAJENDRAPUR TRAIN DACOITY.

Another Arrest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JULY 26.

Ganendra Mohon Sen, a young man of some twenty years of age, son of a Narayanguuj Kaviraj has been brought here under arrest this afternoon by the Calcutta police in connection with the Rajendrapur running train dacoity.

THE SAVARKAR INCIDENT.

Authoritative Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

The "Pioneer" says:—The story published by the "Englishman" regarding Savarkar's escape at Marseilles is incorrect in certain particulars. The true facts from an authoritative source are as follows:—

Savarkar was taken on the "Morea" in charge of Mr. Power, Deputy Superintendent, Bombay Police, and an escort of two Indian policemen. A third policeman who was to have formed part of the escort was accidentally knocked over and killed in the London streets. A Scotland Yard officer named Mr. Parker was also in attendance. He and Mr. Power shared the cabin with Savarkar. On Thursday the ship reached Marseilles at about eight o'clock at night. Savarkar was walking on the after-deck in charge of the guards when he expressed his wish to have a bath. The request, though regarded as suspicious, was complied with, Savarkar being taken to the inner bathroom. The next morning early about six o'clock Savarkar desired to be taken to the lavatory, but was prevailed upon to wait about till an hour later. In the morning he was taken to the lavatory by the Scotland Yard officer who deputed one Indian policeman to look after the prisoner. Meanwhile Savarkar had quickly closed and bolted the door. The policeman finding the door closed peeped through the crevice at the top of the door and noticed Savarkar endeavouring to get through the port-hole. Instead of raising an alarm at once he tried to break down the door smashing two panes of glass in his fruitless efforts. Savarkar who is thirty-six inches round the chest succeeded in getting through a twelve-inch circular port-hole after scraping his body very severely in the process. Dropping into the water he swam to the pier where he was observed by the quartermaster and the steward on the "Morea." These men immediately gave chase. Running to a gendarme at the Customs barrier Savarkar begged to be taken before a Magistrate. The gendarme, however, brought him back to the ship and handed him over to his guardians. The story about two Indian confederates on the quay is not confirmed nor did Savarkar apparently make any attempt to get into a cab. Savarkar, after being recaptured, is reported to have declared he had no previous intention of making the escape, but seeing the port hole open determined to seize the opportunity that presented itself of seeking refuge on French soil.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

Accused Policeman Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

Mr. Justice Chamier set aside the conviction and sentence passed by the Sessions Judge, Agra, on Durga Prasad for negligence in allowing certain prisoners to escape from custody. The facts are:—seven men who were subsequently convicted of dacoity were arrested by the Circle Inspector and sent to thana which was in charge of Durga Prasad. Durga Prasad had orders to send the prisoners to the camp of the Superintendent of Police who was to leave at 1 p. m. The prisoners not having arrived up to 1-30, Durga Prasad left the thana to attend to a petty theft case leaving orders to the Head Constable to despatch the prisoners when they arrived. The prisoners were accordingly despatched in hand-cuffs in charge of certain constables at the place called Tora, when four of the prisoners made their escape.

KING EDWARD MEMORIALS.

All-India and Local Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

There will be a meeting of the vice-patrons and members of the General Committee of the All India Memorial to the late King at Viceregal Lodge on Saturday the 30th inst. at 12 noon. A small central committee will be formed and any other business which may require immediate action will be transacted. Although subscriptions have not yet been asked for, the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maharaja of Jodhpur have already promised Rs. 5,000 each.

DACCA, JULY 26.

The Edward Memorial meeting to be held on 8th August at the Curzon Hall under His Honour's presidency is expected to be attended by the leading Zemindars of the Province. It is expected in well informed quarters that the memorial will take the form of the existing hospital extension or a statue of His late Majesty, or both, if funds permit.

LAHORE, JULY 26.

A public meeting of the citizens of Delhi was held on the 25th instant in the Town Hall with the object of raising subscriptions for the King Edward Memorial Fund. Sir Louis Dane presided. About twenty thousand rupees were collected on the spot.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

The following are the Kashmir Cholera returns for the week ending the 23rd instant:—Srinagar, one hundred and thirty-seven cases, and forty-six deaths; districts, two hundred and sixty-two cases, and one hundred and twenty-five deaths.

TEA PLANTER DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

Mr. William Robertson, an old tea planter of Karimganj, while getting into a boat in the Natiyakhal, fell into the water and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

The Fine Arts Exhibition, which will be opened on the 8th proximo, promises to exceed its former efforts on the parts of exhibitors as the applications for space already evidence. An impartial complexion in the judging, with better light and good hanging, last year, has convinced the exhibitors that Mr. Bevan Petman takes pains to do them justice.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 26.

There will be large inter-divisional manœuvres in coming December between the Peshawar Division and the 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.

Lieut. Colonel Ramsay, Resident in Kashmir, has proceeded on tour to Gilgit.

BOYCOTT DAY CELEBRATIONS.

To be Entirely Stoped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

The Lieut.-Governor published the following notification regarding the boycott celebration.

The attention of Government has been drawn to statements which have appeared in the press to the effect that it is in contemplation to organize demonstrations to celebrate what is known as "Boycott Day" on 7th August next. In the Lieut.-Governor's judgment the boycott movement has been and must be productive of nothing but harm. This is not due wholly or even chiefly to disturbances of the public peace to which it is liable to give rise, though these have by no means been absent. A graver evil is that it tends to inflame racial passions and to keep alive those feelings of animosity and opposition towards established order, which have been so prejudicial to the cause of good government in the past. The Lieut-Governor would greatly have preferred that this mischievous movement should be finally abandoned without the direct interposition of Government, by the common consent of all concerned and there is evidence in his possession which indicates that that course commends itself to a large proportion of the more responsible sections of the community. Even now he ventures to hope that wiser counsels will prevail and that the influence of those who have weight with their fellow-countrymen will be effectual in averting demonstrations which are incompatible with any idea of genuine co-operation with Government and inconsistent with those professions of loyalty which have evidenced the true sentiments of the country during the past two months. But if this expectation should be disappointed it should be made known to all that it is the Lieut-Governor's intention to put in force the legal powers which he possesses to prohibit any celebration in connection with boycott and that orders are being issued to the local authorities to take all necessary steps to give effect to this decision.

SUIT FOR DELIVERY OF SHARES.

Judgment for Plaintiff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 26.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Wallis delivered judgment to-day in the suit brought by Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait against Mr. James Short and Messrs. Scott and Todd for the delivery of certain shares or for compensation in the case of failure to go so. The plaintiff alleged that he offered to buy from Messrs. Scott and Tod 200 Mysore Manganese shares at Rs. 20 each for delivery early in November, 1906. His offer was accepted, but the name of the principal was not disclosed. Subsequently Mr. Short's name was given as of the principal and he claimed Rs. 45 per share, but in telegraphing from Madras to London a mistake had been committed and the transaction at the original price was put through. Judgment was given for plaintiff against Messrs. Scott and Todd for Rs. 6,000 and costs. The suit against Mr. Short was dismissed with costs.

THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

Sued for Damages by Davies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

Mr. Justice Fletcher to-day was engaged in hearing what is known as the Turf Club case in which Richard Rowland Davies is plaintiff and Mr. A. A. Apcar and other stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club are defendants. In December last the defendants gave notice to plaintiff not to have any betting transactions. It was further alleged that on 24th December he was not allowed to enter the racecourse enclosure and assaulted. Plaintiff claimed Rs. 700 as damages. Some witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 26.

The Governor and Lady Lawley leave Ooty on Thursday on a shooting trip in the Coimbatore district which will extend over a week.

His Excellency will preside at the Founders' Day Celebration of the Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale, on 6th September.

POLLICHITRA PRESS.

Appeal against Confiscation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

Justices Harrington and Teunon delivered judgment in the third Pollichitra sedition case. In this case Sarat Chunder Mitter, proprietor of the Pollichitra Press appealed against the order of forfeiture of the press passed by the Magistrate of Khulna. Their Lordships could not agree in their verdict and the case was referred to a third Judge for final decision.

ADABARI ARMS ACT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JULY 26.

The Adabari Arms Act case was taken up this afternoon by Mr. S. Sinha, Inspector Sailesh Mojumdar examined six witnesses including two chowkidars and the investigating Sub-Inspector Ashutosh Banerjee. All deposed about the finding of the arms. The case was then adjoured to 9th August.

The case of Hadayet master is proceeding.

AMRITSAR GIRL MURDER.

More Arrests Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 26.

In the case of the murder of a Mahomedan girl, aged ten years, at Amritsar, the police have finished the enquiry, and the accused have been challanged besides Yasin, a youthful Iman of a mosque. A minor has also been arrested as an abettor. The case is pending in the Court of Sardar Wazir Singh.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, accompanied by her eldest son the Sahebzadah, will arrive in Simla during the second week of next month.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir is expected to arrive in Simla at an early date.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Messrs. Buttler and Clark's Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

The following Press Communique is issued:—"The formation of a new Department for Education and kindred subjects has been sanctioned and His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Hon. Mr S. H. Buttler, at present Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department to be the first Member in charge.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has also approved of the appointment of Mr. W. H. Clark, C. M. G., Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be an ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General, in charge of the Commerce and Industry Department in succession to the late Mr. W. L. Harvey.

The appointments of Mr. Clark and Mr. Harcourt Buttler, C. S., as members of the Viceroy's Excutive Council are now officially announced.

There is some talk here that Colonel Sir Henry MacMahon, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, becomes Foreign Secretary in succession to Mr. Buttler. This, of course, involves the departure from the present practice, but change is now the order of the day.

The announcement of the appointment of Mr. Clark as Commerce Member of the Viceroy's Council, has been well received, and the artificial agitation which was started in the interest of disappointed place hunters has fallen flat.

THE "YUGANTAR" LEAFLETS.

Alleged Printer Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

The Calcutta Criminal Investigation Department has been successful in arresting Mohendra Chunder Chatterjee who was reported to have absconded, being, it is alleged, concerned in the seditious "Yugantar" leaflet which is at present the subject of criminal prosecution. The house of this accused in Chorebagan was raided a few days ago by the police who seized press and types used in printing the leaflet which, it is said, belonged to accused who will be placed on his trial in due course.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SIMSON.

Victim of Cholera.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

The death is reported from cholera at Nowshera on 22nd instant of Captain E. D. Simson, I.M.S., attached to the 30th Dogras.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

Mr. H. S. Harrington, Chief Engineer to the Railway Board, retires from the service in November and Mr. Tibbs, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, will succeed him.

The Kalka-Simla Railway is bringing out four motor cars for the carriage of mails. These cars will be put on the line in the event of any break or interruptions in the train service.

BOMBAY COTTON SITUATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leader, "The Cotton Situation in Bombay" in your issue of 22nd instant, forecasting as it did, a depletion of the stock of cotton in Bombay at the end of the season to approximately the same low-level at which it stood on 30th September, 1909, will doubtless have proved of interest to a large number of those engaged in the trade and the mill industry. Your estimates of the probable totals of receipts at, and shipments from, this port to 30th September are reasonable, and will in all probability be realised and having before one the returns for the preceding nine and a half months of the season, during which the heaviest movements of the crop have taken place, it is so very difficult matter to form some sort of an idea as to what it is likely to be during the remaining two and a half months when trade is at about its lowest ebb. In the matter, however, of mill consumption (which is admittedly the most debatable factor to be considered) your estimate appears excessive. I give below the returns of Yarn Produced by the Bombay Mills for the twelve months, October to September in each of the seasons 1905-06 to 1908-09, taken from "Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills" published monthly by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence from which, by allowing for a wastage of, say, 16 per cent. in process of manufacture, a fairly accurate estimate can be formed of the actual amount of cotton consumed.

YARN PRODUCED AND COTTON CONSUMPTION BY THE BOMBAY MILLS.

Twelve months 1st Octr. to 30th Sepbr.

	1905-06	1906-07
Yarn produced lbs	...381,027,282	356,637,947
Cotton consumed bales of 400 lbs. each, including 16 per cent. allowed for wastage.	1,133,556	1,058,112

	1907-08	1908-09
Yarn produced lbs	...348,455,665	360,203,013
Cotton consumed bales of 400 lbs. each, including 16 per cent. allowed for wastage.	1,036,655	1,071,901

The latest returns available so far this year are those for the seven months ending 30th April, showing a production 185,073,913 lbs. Yarn which converted on the above basis gives us a consumption of 550,595 bales cotton from 1st October 1909 to 30th April 1910. Compared with the returns for the corresponding period in the previous four seasons these figures show a contraction of half a lakh of bales and upwards, as may be seen from the following statement, the figures being calculable on the same basis and from the same returns as the foregoing:—

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON BY THE BOMBAY MILLS, BALES OF 400 LBS. EACH.

	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
October to April	655,198	610,863	602,011
May to September	478,358	447,250	434,644
12 months	1,133,556	1,058,112	1,036,655

	1908-09	1909-10
October to April	641,955	550,595
May to September	429,946	(507,405)
12 months	1,071,901	1,058,000 (a)

(a) equivalent of your estimate of 11,080,000 bales of 392 lbs.

Thus to fulfil your expectation of 1,080,000 bales consumed this season, the Bombay Mills would (if the above is correct) have to use up over 500,000 bales between May and September: which in the face of previous years' statistics, and the present state of the industry, and the cotton trade in general, seems highly improbable and a total consumption of from 1,000,000 to 1,020,000 bales appears to be about as much as can reasonably be expected. This would mean about 60,000 to 80,000 bales added to the balance of stock in Bombay on 1st October next shown in the statement in your article.—Yours, etc.,

C. A. A.

Bombay, July 25.

PAYING CALLS IN FRANCE.

THE last month or two of my husband's furlough was spent in Paris. We went there from Switzerland, where we had been spending our honeymoon, and I should have thoroughly enjoyed the gay metropolis if only all our sight-seeing had not been interspersed with duty calls. For my husband, being a Parisian, had many friends there, besides a number of near and distant relations, to all of whom I had to be "presentee." This could not be done informally. We had to find out the "jour" of each Madame, and call on that and no other day, between 2-30 and 6 p.m., myself "en robe de ville," my husband "en froc." Occasionally we found that "Madame ne recoit qu'a partir de 5 heures," and as she was perhaps at home only one or two days a month, we had to be careful not to miss our precious opportunity! The first question on getting up in the morning was "Quelle visite faut-il faire aujourd'hui?" Then the addresses were hunted up and a close inspection of the map followed. How much time would be left for the Musee Grimet or Notre Dame! Fortunately my husband approved of my "robe de ville" and all its belongings, such as hat, gloves, boots, etc., so I had no new purchases to make for these functions. It is true that he had occasionally insisted on helping my mother with my trousseau! This rather astonished her, but very soon after my marriage, when I found out how particular a Frenchman can be, I was thankful that she had taken his advice.

"Vous avez bien frotte vos souliers?" was my husband's regular question as we made our way to "troisieme a gauche," or "al'entresol," according to the direction of Madame la Concierge. "Les Anglaises ne savent jamais relever une robe; elles ont toujours leurs souliers couverts de boue." Then, just as I was ringing the bell, he would take off his hat with "ma raie est droite?" "Quite all right." "Mais vous ne regadez meme pas. Je crois que si j'avais mes pantalons a l'envers vous ne remarqueriez rien d'extraordinaire." After such a remark I had only just time to resume my calling expression before the door opened and we were announced by the servant. There was never any doubt as to the hostess she could not have been mistaken even if she had a hat like her guests. She was always seated so that she could see and hear all her visitors at the same time. The chairs were generally placed in a circle round the room, or in two lines coming straight out into the room from the fireplace. The hostess tried always to place her most honoured guest to her right, and the others sat in armchairs, ordinary cushioned chairs settees, according (in her opinion) to their hierarchy. or I was generally waved towards some small stool. Friends meeting could never step aside to talk apart, nor even did a visitor think of getting up and helping himself or herself to a cake. The hostess came rushing towards me with profuse apologies when one day in my ignorance I got up to put my cup down. If there was no maid or valet to hand the tea, she did it herself, seldom letting anyone help her, so that in accepting one felt it was giving a great deal of trouble.

The first question I was always asked "Et vous etes bien installes?" And when they were satisfied as to how we found our flat and had instinctively guessed how much we were paying a month they tried to pump me about my domestic arrangements. Had I found a "bonne"? "O les bonnes d'aujourd hui" etc., and then, "Les femmes de menage dansce quartier cela doit etre cher?" After a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes we got up to go on shaking hands Madame would say, "Vous avez pris un jour Madame? And then after bowing to the assembled company we were ushered out. Occasionally, if there were a great many callers, we were taken into the dining-room before leaving and were presented with a sheet of paper and blunt pencil and asked to write down name and address and "jour de reception."

When my husband's leave was over we had orders to join his regiment at Brest, and from joyeux Paris we settled down in this dismal port. Of course, I was sorry at the change, but my husband seemed to consider it the most terrible catastrophe possible. Then I found that every officer, military and naval, whom I met at Brest regretted that he was not in Paris. That was or had been the aim of everyone. Indeed, to many Frenchmen France really means Paris. They are not contented to live anywhere else! Officers with big families, who could not afford Paris with so many dependents on them, were nearly the only exceptions.

Before we had got really settled down our friends began to ask us "Vous avez commence vos visites?" and we were thus reminded that all we had done in Paris must be repeated here. In fact it was more important, for my husband, being attached to a regiment all the officers' wives who received were expecting our call. They must also be done according to hierarchy for it would not do for the colonel's wife to hear that we had called on the major's wife before herself. How I wished that newcomers had to be called on first as in England.

My husband had to pay "ses visites" in uniform and as I was not used to him in military garb, I had to examine all the faces for fear of mistaking him for somebody else, which would be rather awkward in a crowded drawing-room. Then, too, I always forgot his sword, and just as we were solemnly entering the "Salon de la Generale" I would go tripping over it, and quite upset the ceremonious-ness of the occasion. My husband had always too many encumbrances to accept tea, and had quite enough to do to hold his kepi and keep his sword at the same angle as himself, without having a cup of tea and a biscuit in his white-gloved hands. He even found it difficult to keep up a conversation and answer questions, because he was always listening to my doubtful French, and wondering whether I should say, Oui, espitame to the general or even "Oui, monsieur." He taught me as soon as I arrived to distinguish a lieutenant from a colonel and a caporal from an officer, but when he began to point out the distinctive marks of the doctors, the commissariat officers and veterinary surgeons, I got mixed up. In Brest one meets nobody but soldiers and sailors and officers, so when we went out together my instructions lasted from the moment we left the house till we arrived back again. I felt that if I could go to the barracks and see all the officers and men at work, I should learn more quickly, and it was a continual vexation to me that I was not even allowed to visit my husband in his bureau, much less to be taken over the chambrees or kitchens or watch the drilling in the courtyard.

We had paid a great many calls when my own "At Home" day came round. I dreaded it, for I was sure I should not remember who was who, and should make some dreadful mistakes. I did not know how the orderly would manage. It was he who would have to open the door, as I had no "bonne." By that time I had got to the stage when I could give him an order without too much inward agitation, but I had not yet tested him in this direction. "Quelles betises ne pouvait-il pas faire?"

His weakest point was his aptitude for breaking things, but that faculty could hardly be exercised in helping a man off with his overcoat and taking a lady's umbrella.

I suppose it is difficult for a man 6ft. high and broad in proportion to cook a dinner in a kitchen about 3ft. square. At first he never turned round without our hearing a crash. And as for my going in to show him how to cook anything, well, the room would not hold two people!

I arranged my flowers and spread out my cakes put on my best dress, did my hair turban fashion and waited events. As the bell sounded, and I heard the sound of spurs and a clinking sword I got into my chair and prepared to wave the visitors to either side of me. But nobody came! I waited another minute or two, growing more nervous, and at last determined to see what was happening. As I opened the door I fell on to my visitors. Then I remembered that it had often taken my husband some minutes before he could disentangle himself from his military great-coat and re-clip his sword. The effect of the entry was spoilt, and I got into the wrong chair!

My next visitors were a young lieutenant and his wife whom I had not met before. I was very glad, therefore, of his "Mi dame, je vous presente mes hommages. Le lieutenant L. du 152me. Permettez moi de vous presenter ma femme." This is the usual French formula, and is very convenient as you know then exactly whom you are talking to.

On the whole the afternoon passed off well, the orderly rising to the occasion.

My only real "faux pas" as far as I know, was on accompanying to the door my last visitor—a captain of an artillery regiment. It was raining heavily, and as he went out I noticed he had no umbrella. I ran to the stand, picked out mine, and offered it to him:—"St. James's Budget."

A TALK WITH EDISON.

The Future of Flying Machines.

A fascinating interview with Edison, the great American inventor, appears in "Munsey's Magazine." It seems to contain much new material. Sixty-four years of age, and still hard at work, Edison has crowded into his life a unique record of public utility and invention. Here is the way in which experiments with the telephone led him to the invention of the phonograph :—"Edison Bell, and Gray had been working on a new kind of telephone. They were trying to do away with the clicker at each end of the wire by substituting tunning-forks, which would sing sounds that meant letters. They were experimenting with diaphragms stretched over small box frames. Edison noticed that the sound-waves produced by his vocal chords greatly agitated the diaphragm. Possessing for a moment the dachshund spirit, he rigged up little paper figures of men and women. The diaphragm made them dance. Quite accidentally, Bell discovered that he could hear his assistant's voice over the wire. That ended the experiments with the new telegraph; and with the telephone discovered by Bell, it looked, for a time, as if the dancing paper dolls would constitute about the only pleasure that Edison would derive from the experience, though he afterwards made the telephone a commercial success by inventing the first transmitter.

INVENTING THE PHONOGRAPH.

"However the dancing of the paper dolls made Edison think. The power of the voice to agitate the air had been visualised. What could he do with this power? In those days said Edison my assistants were working by the piece and it was my custom when I sketched out a design for a model to mark on the sketch the price I was willing to pay for making the model. So I sketched out my idea of a talking machine marked "fifteen dollars" on it and gave it to a man. "'What's this for?" he asked. "'Oh that's a machine to talk" I replied. "'Word that I was working on a talking-machine went quickly around among the hundred employees in the laboratory and soon the place was buzzing with it. The following day the man brought me the finished model and pretty nearly everybody in the laboratory came with him to deliver it. It's wonderful how working men become interested in inventions. When I finished the electric light, I discharged fifteen labourers—had no further use for them—but they wouldn't quit; stayed right along, just the same. "'So, when they all gathered around me, I said to the man who made the model : "'Bill, get me a little tinfoil, now, and we'll make this thing talk." "'I wrapped the foil around the cylinder, placed the needle of the diaphragm against it, and shouted into the funnel what were to be the first words ever spoken by a machine.

"'"Mary had a little lamb ;

Its fleece was white as snow,

And everywhere that Mary went

The lamb was sure to go."

"'This done, I set the needle back where it started, turned the cylinder with a crank, and the machine repeated what had said so plainly that everybody could hear it. I never saw such an amazed crowd of men.

PHONOGRAPH V. STENOGRAPHERS.

"'I tried the best I could,' said Edison, 'to make phonographs supplant stenographers, but I couldn't do it. The stenographers themselves, beat me. They would get the machine out of order and declare that it wouldn't work. Business men believed them, and for more than fifteen years the phonograph lay practically dormant. Ten or twelve years ago we made a record of a song I don't know how we came to do it—have forgotton. By the song was reproduced so well that I got an idea I said to myself : "If I can't make people use the phonograph in their business, I will see if I cannot make them use it for their pleasure." So I hired a few singers and made some song records. It was not long left in suspense. The songs caught on at once. The phonograph, after fifteen long years of waiting had arrived. Now phonographs are sold by the thousand all over the world. The patents have expired, and anybody can make them. Of course, every manufacturer has a few patented features of his own, but the principle of the machine is the world's property. And now that the phonograph has made good in a field for which it was not intended it is working its way into the field for which it was originally designed. Thousands of business men are dictating their letters to talking-machines.

EDISON INVENTS THE INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

"The fact that I know so many things that will not work never helped me more than it did when I was inventing the incandescent electric light. I wanted to turn a current of electricity upon some substance of great resisting power that would not burn. I ran over in my mind the many things that might be used, and determined to try carbon. The carbon must be shaped like thread, so I made up my mind to use thread. I took a piece of Clark's cotton—"O.N.T." as it used to be called—loop it around in a bulb as it ought to be burned it to an ash without breaking it, exhausted the air, and turned on the current. Instantly there was light—three or four candle-power. The minute that light shone, I had proved the feasibility of What I was trying to do—divide the big arc light into a greater number of small lights. Brush, of Cleveland, had invented the arc-light, but everybody said a small electric light could not be made.

THE PROBLEM OF CARBON.

"'The next question was how long my small light would burn. My assistants and myself sat down by the glowing bulb, determined not to leave it until it should glow no more. We sat there all night. Still it was burning. We sat there all day. The light shone on. During the next night we made a pool on how long it would last. It did not go out until the following morning. Then I knew that, while carbon was the proper material to use as a film, thread was not the best substance of which to make the carbon. I wanted to make a commercially successful electric light. A lamp that would burn only forty hours could never displace gas. "It struck me I could make a better carbon by burning the sort of bamboo that is used for fishpoles. I sent for a pole and tried it. The experiment was even a greater success than I had dared to expect. The lamp burned for more than a week. I sent telegraphic orders to buy all the bamboo fish-poles on the market. Within the week I had four thousand dollars' worth of poles piled up in various cities throughout the country.

A WORLD-SEARCH FOR BAMBOO.

"'But I didn't stop at that. I at once sent men to scour the world for the best kind of bamboo. I sent one man to Ceylon, another to China, another two Japan, two to South America, and one to the West Indies. Each of those men had exact information with regard to the kind of bamboo I wanted and each carried a microscope with which to examine such samples as might be placed before him.

"'The man I sent to Japan found the material that was most nearly suited to my needs. He ran across a Japanese who had something like a hundred and fifty acres set out to bamboo. This Japanese was a very intelligent man, and the next year he undertook, by cross-breeding, still further to improve the quality of his poles. Within four years he produced bamboo that was perfect. Those Japanese are a wonderful people, and the fruits of skill are great—but wait ! The Japanese must be a very rich man now, isn't he, after having had your trade all these years ? I asked.

"As Mr. Edison does not hear well, it was necessary to repeat the question. When he did hear it, he laughed. 'Not that I know of,' he replied. 'We didn't buy from him very long. I invented a cheaper way of producing carbon, and bamboo fish-poles are again used chiefly for fishing purposes.'

EDISON'S HARDEST BATTLE.

"The discovery of a satisfactory material for films did not, however, complete the invention of the electric-light. The light was in existence, but no way had yet been devised to use it. There was no such thing as a meter to measure the current, and none of the equipment that is to-day a matter of course. All this Edison had to devise and introduce. "'The invention of the light,' he said, 'was really the smallest part of the task. Altogether it took me two years to put the light on the market. We worked night and day. Everybody worked. My laboratory was then at Menlo Park, and all of us slept in it. There were a hundred of us, many of whom were common labourers. Everyone was called after he had slept four hours. Everyone worked a twenty-hour day. Even the common labourers did. Complain ? Not much ! They were as much interested in the light as I was. We were a jolly crowd. I had an organ brought to the laboratory, and we listened so music as we worked. Oh, those were great days ! Yet for some reasons, I wouldn't want to live them over. Never, before or since, was I compelled to put up such a fight. The gas companies, all over the country, where determined that I should not succeed. They had a tremendous investment that they believed would be ruined unless I failed. Even now, I should not like to tell of some of the things they did. "'One of their hired liars overstepped himself a little, and was really responsible for the increased efficiency of my light. He ridiculed me in a particularly offensive way, and pooh-poohed the idea that a small incandescent lamp could ever be more than a toy. I read what he said at a time when I thought I had made the light as good as I could. What he said made me so angry that I tackled the job again. I said I would make that light so good that none could dispute its merits. I did, too. I improved the light after I thought I had finished it. That fellow, by prodding me on, performed a real service for mankind.'"

Mr. Edison had some very interesting things to say of the future of the flying-machine. "I am suspicious of the type of flying-machine that is now in use. Flying-machines have developed too rapidly —too easily. I believe the flying-machine is destined to revolutionise our methods of communication and transportation. I believe that within ten years it will be carrying mails and a few passengers —but not in its present form. Now it is a machine for sport. Flight is seventy-five per cent. a matter of machine and twenty-five per cent. a matter of man. The man ought not to figure so much. The machine should be so efficient, so easily controlled, that any man of ordinary intelligence could quickly learn to operate it. I believe the present machines are built on the wrong principle. They can't lift themselves. It is necessary to propel them along the ground until the resistance of the air against their planes causes them to rise. I believe a flying-machine can be built, and will be built within ten years, that will lift itself and go off to its destination in all kinds of weather at the rate of a hundred miles an hour. It doesn't take long to perfect an invention after it is once started. Look how quickly the perfected automobile came. The Wright Brothers have made a fine start, and are entitled to all credit for having made it, but the finish is yet to come." With increasing brain power Edison believes that the world will develop infinitely better inventors than those of to-day.

RUSSIAN COSSACKS IN PERSIA.

The Recent Attack on Native Troops.

THE Press Association correspondent in Teheran has sent a statement made by Rahim Khan, a Persian officer, of the incidents connected with the recent killing of two Persians by Russian Cossacks. It will be remembered that Darab Mirza, a Persian in the Russian service, suddenly left Kazvin and went to the town of Zanjan, where he gave himself out as an envoy of the Tsar and of the deposed Shah of Persia, and attempted to get possession of the town. In reply to the protests of the Persian authorities, the Russians announced that a body of Cossacks had been sent to Zanjan to arrest the filibuster Darab Mirza. Instead of doing so, however, the Cossacks appear to have fraternised with Darab Mirza and his confederates, and on the arrival of a Persian force sent to restore order they attacked it, took the Persians prisoners, and killed Ali Khan, the commander, and one of the men. The account given by Rahim Khan, who was in charge of a Persian force on this occasion, and signed by 11 of his men in addition to himself is as follows :—I left Manjil for Chargar on May 30 with twelve of my horsemen, rested for the night at Kalaj, and started the following morning for the village of Zarand, where Ali Khan, the officer subsequently killed at Chargar, had arrived an hour before. Ali Khan and I rested for the night at Zarand. On the morrow Ali Khan sent to Chargar and neighbourhood to call out his men. We left Zarand on June 4 with 44 men with the intention of resting overnight at Chargar in order to meet the Governor at Zanjan on the following day. When within a couple of miles of Chargar shots were fired at us from the summit of the hills in front. Inquiry elicited the fact that Baba Khan, brother of Ahmed Khan, head gamekeeper of the ex-Shah, who had left the Russian Consulate at Kazvin, where he was in "bast," in order to participate with Darab Mirza in the attack on Zanjan, with a few roughs from Chargar, had posted himself on the hills in order to bar our entry into Chargar. We retired immediately to one of the neighbouring hills and took up defensive positions in several places. Ali Khan, his son, myself, and three others were together in one of these positions. The enemy, who occupied separate positions facing us, continued to exchange shots with us for about three hours. One of our men and five horses were killed.

Suddenly out of one of the enemy's positions a body of Russian Cossacks appeared and marched towards us. Ali Khan at once ordered a suspension of the firing. Directly they reached our first position the Russians demanded from our men the surrender of their arms and they complied with this demand in order to avoid complications. The Russians then inquired after Ali Khan, came to the position where we were posted and took from him his rifle. They then led him some twenty paces away, where Ahmed Khan with three of his men appeared. Ahmed Khan shot Ali Khan dead on the spot and then went away. The Russians then led us away on foot to Chargar. Close to Chargar Darab Mirza appeared on the scene said a few words in Russian to the Cossacks, and struck me with his fist. The Russians then began to beat us, and after having deprived us of all our belonging led us to Ahmed Khan's house at Chargar, where they kept us for the night.

On the following morning Darab Mirza summoned us to his presence, returned to us our horses, and said, "You must remain at Chargar for three days. I will go to Kazvin and decide what is to be done with you." He started for Kazvin, leaving behind thirty Russian Cossacks. We passed five nights at Chargar, and saw our arms in the hands of Ahmed Khan's men. After five days had elapsed we were informed by the Cossack's that we were wanted at Kazvin. The Cossacks marched us from Chargar in the afternoon, and we spent the night at Masih Khan's house, Masih Khan had also been in asylum at the Russian Consulate at Kazvin, and was an accomplice of Ahmed Khan. We left Masih Khan's house early in the morning for Kazvin. On the way to Kazvin the Cossacks galloped three times for long distances, and those of us whose horses could not keep up with them they slashed with their whips. At Kazvin we were taken to the Russian Consul, who sent for a photographer, and the latter took two groups of us. The Foreign Office Agent and the Governor of Kazvin then came to the Consulate, and we were liberated towards sunset. Some of our belongings were restored, but our arms and other things were not returned. We drew up a correct list of them and handed it to the Foreign Office Agent. And, now, we are at Kazvin. The 5th day of Jumada II., 1328 (June 13, 1910.)—Signed by Rahim Khan and eleven of his men.

ANANDALE GYMKHANA CLUB.

Appeal for Funds well Met.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

The appeal made on behalf of the Anandale Gymkhana Club is meeting with favourable reception, and the total collection now exceeds over Rs. 13,950. The following are the latest subscribers :—The Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Rs. 150 ; Maharaj Kumar of Benares, Rs. 500 ; the Hon. Colonel H. S. P. Davies, Rs. 75 ; Mr. W. S. Finney, Rs. 100; Major General Kitsen, Rs. 100 ; Major General Drummond, Rs. 75 and Mr. J. Benton, Rs. 75.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

"Welcome Club" to be Opened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLHABAD, JULY 26.

An interesting adjunct to the Allahabad Exhibition will be the "Welcome Club," to the membership of which all European and Indian gentlemen are eligible ; no guests are allowed apart from the Ladies' Annexe specially provided for ladies who must be introduced by members.

M. BRIAND'S VICTORY.

What it Means for France.

M. Briand, the Socialist Premier of France, has achieved a great personal triumph, first by the result of the recent French elections and secondly by the endorsement some three weeks ago in the Chamber of Deputies, by a big majority, of his policy for the country. What the real meaning of this victory is, is lucidly pointed out by the "Times" Paris correspondent. "The Prime Minister's speech was one that marks an epoch," he says, "and his victory, which was even more brilliant than could be realised without the aid of the division lists, is the triumph of a national policy over the pretty and factious interests of certain tyrannical political groups." In analysing the figures in the division it is important to note that there were only 46 abstentions in a House which numbers 597 Deputies. Some 25 Deputies were absent on leave, but an immense majority had the full courage of their opinions. This is of itself a new fact in French Parliamentary life, and it indicates that this three weeks' debate, in which Deputies of every shade have had an opportunity of expressing their views on the results of the last general election, has not represented time wasted upon empty verbiage. The Discussion has been carried on with a candour which was but the echo of the frankness with which the Prime Minister himself, in his speeches in the country and in his declaration to the Chamber set forth the new spirit that animated him. He had declared that his method of government would be to govern for France as a whole, to keep the executive the judicial, and the legislative powers in their respective spheres, and to change the traditional system, which consisted in placing the French Administration at the disposal of a minority of the country who chanced to have established themselves in office and who insisted on working the machine of government for their own ends.

A NEW METHOD OF GOVERNMENT.

"The announcement of this new method of government did more than disquiet the Radicals and the Socialist Radicals. It infuriated them. Even the most sincere admirers of the Prime Minister felt a natural anxiety lest in the final battle for his elevated ideal of government he should make some concession to the Radicals, who, exhausted all their ingenuity and their energy in an effort to make him their creature. But M. Briand felt, and rightly felt, that he was the spokesman of the country. With a courage which is being acclaimed to-day throughout France, he ignored the dictates of the wirepullers of the Radical groups and thereby emancipated the Government from a bondage in which French Governments had vegetated so long that their slavery seemed almost to represent their necessary and even constitutional relations with the majority. The Prime Minister's attitude was not dictated by any animosity towards the groups of the majority. On the contrary his programme is essentially theirs, but his methods of government are diametrically opposed to theirs. It was those methods which he holds it a point of honour to carry to victory. At the close of the sitting the great Radical chief, M. Berteaux, who had led the assault against these methods, and who had declared the intention of his group to vote against the Cabinet, was constrained by M. Briand's firmness in refusing to accept any resolution which did not approve his declarations to declare that after all the Radicals would vote for the Government.

GAMBETTA'S BATTLE.

"The 'Temps,' which says that 'M. Briand has won the battle that Gambetta lost nearly thirty years ago,' characterises with no less force than the Socialists and the Reactionaries the nature of the Prime Minister's success and the depth of the discomfiture of those groups whose sole policy is wholesale excommunication from the Republic of all those citizens who do not regard France as a limited liability company run in the interest of Radical and Socialist Radical shareholders. The "Temps" observes: 'Driven to bay by the final attack of M. Berteaux, the Prime Minister, courageously braved his foes and, with supreme appealing to Republicans, converted into a rout the rebuff inflicted upon the demagogues. But he remained himself, and he paid for this triumph with no concession, no truckling meanness of any kind. He had said 'tout ou rien,' and, as he had courageously held his own, he obtained everything.'

PREMIER'S REMARKABLE MAJORITY.

"M. Briand finds himself, therefore, at the head of a majority which includes almost all the Progressist or Moderate Republicans, the Nationalists, who for the first time for ten years have ceased to be an Opposition group, the compact mass of the 'Republicans de Gauche,' and a large proportion of the Socialist Radicals—a majority who would have liked to upset him but who rushed at the last moment back into the fold of the majority lest they should be left out in the cold. The Socialists voted to a man against him. Out of the 200 odd new Deputies, 120 voted for the Government—a clear indication of the temper of the country, and a fresh proof that when M. Briand claims that he represents the aspirations of an electorate that is tired of petty squabbles between political groups he is speaking without presumption.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

"Such is the majority with which he means to direct the discussion of the grave question of electoral reform now before the country. But it was not that reform nor was it any item of the Government programme which determined the vote. The significance of M. Briand's triumph is quite different. It is the victory of a national ideal of government, the resurrection of the aspiration of the old Republicans of thirty years ago, who dreamed of a Republic of real liberty and real justice." The "Morning Post" dealing with M. Briand's victory says. "The utterances of M. Briand since his succession to the French Premiership are forcing serious students of comparative institutions to pay attention to the French political situation. They are also attracting the eyes of Europe to a man who, hitherto regarded as an able and energetic politician on whom the mantle of M. Clemenceau had fallen, now seems capable of proving himself the statesman for whom France has been looking since 1875.

COMING ELECTORAL REFORM.

"The general election once over, however, the new Premier announced a programme which made it apparent that it was his intention to grapple with the great problems which every Frenchman had long since realised would have to be dealt with and dealt with in statesmanlike fashion, if the growing discontent with the present Parliamentary regime were to be overcome. An Electoral Reform Bill would be introduced making three fundamental changes. The present system of single-member constituencies would be abandoned in favour of larger areas returning a number of members would be elected on one list according to the principle of proportional representation; and, finally the Chamber of Deputies would be elected for six years, one-third of the total number being re-elected every two years."

ALLEGED FALSE BALANCE SHEETS.

Charge against Insurance Company.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 26.

Complaint against some of the office bearers of the National Insurance and Banking Coy., Ltd, Amritsar, by Lala Madan Mohan Lal of Multan for an alleged falsification of accounts and preparing a false balance sheet has been dismissed to-day under section 202.

VACCINATION OF BOMBAY HAJIS.

Some progress is evidently being made with the movement to induce Hajis coming to Bombay to be vaccinated before continuing their journey to Mecca. The first batch of pilgrims of this year's Haj are now in the city and will sail in about ten days' time. Yesterday morning 116 of them, 82 males and 24 females, were vaccinated at the Camo Sett Mosaferkhana in Frere Road. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, was present personally assisting the Protector of Pilgrims and the Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Carrie, in encouraging the Hajis to undergo the slight operation. Besides the inmates of the Musaferkhana other pilgrims came from private houses and the railway station to be vaccinated.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

Y. M. C. A. vs. GOVT. TELEGRAPHISTS.

There was a fair crowd of spectators on the Cooperage last evening to witness the above game. The Y. M. C. A. team was handicapped by the absence of Ward, who had met with an accident playing Rugby the previous evening.

The game opened in favour of the Telegraphists, who scored in the first couple of minutes through Tipper. The Y. M. C. A. after this took up the running, and Pack, who was playing an exceptionally good game, equalised matters. Shortly after the same player, through faulty play on the side of the Telegraphists' defence, placed his side one ahead, with a shot which gave Sexton no chance. Nothing further was scored up to the interval, when the Y. M. C. A. were leading, after a rather even half, by two goals to one.

On resuming the Telegraphists took up the running, and Hamer equalised matters with a very neat shot. Play was now of a very even character, but eventually the ball being kicked in the vicinity of the Telegraphists' goal, where Cornfield and Pack were both standing in a most conspicuous offside position, the former receiving the ball passed to the latter, and to everyone's surprise the referee allowed a goal. This mistaken decision seemed to take the life out of the play of the Telegraphists', and Pack, after tricking four of them, obtained the best goal of the match. Nothing further was scored, the Y. M. C. A. being lucky in running out victors by four goals to two. Result :—

Y. M. C. A. 4

Government Telegraphists 2

TEAMS :

Y. M. C. A.—Goal : Wadley ; backs : Foskett and Booker ; half-backs : Wyce, Maurice and Templeton ; forwards : West, Cornfield, Osborne, Pack and Hildreth.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHISTS.—Goal : Sexton ; back : Nichol and Ible ; half-backs : Dyce, Warwick and Lawrence ; forwards : Green, Burke, Tipper, Hamer and Woodcock.

POONA RACES.

1st Extra Meeting.

Saturday July 30,

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday 25th July.

THE JULY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr G K's ch nth am g Coat of Arms (6 years).
Mr R R S b aus m Posco (aged),
Mr A S Oomer's br aus m Lancastrite (aged).
Mr M Goculdass' ch e g Forfeit (6 years).

RACE DECLARED VOID.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Captain J Scott Nimmo's ch e m Coel (5 years).
Mr G K's b e m Not yet (5 years).
Mr A J De Souza's b aus m Winsome (aged).
Mr R R S' b aus m Metal Girl (4 years).
Mr A S Oomer's b aus m Boomey (aged).
Mr A S Oomer's b g Milner II (4 years).
Mr M Goculdass' b aus m Solution (4 years).
Colonel J Anderson's b e m Yvette (4 years).

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Farick 14·0.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Afreed 13·3 1-2.
Mr R R S' ch a h Tachreet 13·3 3-4.
Mr Newton's ch a h Saeed 13·2 3-4.
Mr A Rehman's ch a h Arnica 13 3.
Mr A W Essa's b a h Solitaire 13·3 1-4.
Mr A R Ameer's b a h Viceroy 13·2 3-4.
Mr G D Dhere's g a h Little Sanaya 13·3.
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's ch a h Sharar 13·1 1-2.
Mr Beg's b a h Creditor 13·2 3-4.
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13·2 1-4.
Messrs M Goculdass and Garda's g a h Squire 13·3.
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Bay Middleton 13·3.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Plassy 13·2.
Mr Wallace's b a h Muntain King 13·2 3-4.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

The Chief of Manavadar's g a h Straight Tip (aged).
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Swalior (aged).
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mahan (aged).
Mr G K's ch a h Valens 14·0 (6 years).
Mr A Mahomed's b a h Silvermine (6 years).
Mr Hajee Ally Sabakh's b a h Company 14·0 (aged).
Mr R R S' ch a h Devon (6 years).
Mr Newton's ch a h Shawmut (5 years).
Mr Newton's b a h Sandid (4 years).
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Lord Mayor (4 years).
Mr Abdools Mistry's b a h Sun (aged).
Mr H Jamsetjee's ch a h Vibrona (4 years).
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Satanic (aged).
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Lapwing (4 years).
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Racer (4 years).
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Farhan (4 years).
Mr Heath's b a h Dumra 13·3 1-2 (aged).

CLOSED RACE.

THE SUBALTERNS' PLATE.—Distance 1-2 mile.

Captain J Scott Nemmo's ch a h Minx 13·2 3-4.
Captain A F S Leggatt's g a h Patrician 13·3 3-4.
Lt-Col Jameson's b a h Little King 13·3.
Mr J Crawford's ch a g B K Dana 14·0 1-2.
Mr W T Miles' b a h Nettle 13·3 3-4.
Captain Watkin William's g a h Great Power 14·0.
Captain W H Anderson's g a h Sunsun 14·0 1-2.
Captain Welli's g a h M V O 13·3 3-4.
Mr J Turner's g a h Hoodwink 14·0 1-2.

THE NEWCOMERS' PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr Abdoola Faras' ch a h Aurum 13 2 1-2
The Chief of Manavadar's g a h Takte Suleman 13 2 3-4
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's g a h Sadee 13 2 3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Ivan 13 3 3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Regiment 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Ameen 13·2 3-4
Mr G K's ch a h Patron 13 3 1-4
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's b a h Occident 13 3
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado 13 2 1-2
Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Prince of Wales 13 3
Mr Ram's g a h Duwah 13 0 3-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Phaleron 14 0
Mr Newton's g a h Abdul Malik 13 2 1-2
Mr Newton's b a h Young Hakim 13·3 3 1-2
Mr Syed Rashid's ch a h Toronto 13·2 3-4
Mr Mahomed Jawad's b a h Conqueror 14·0
Mr A Razak's b a h Kelitdar 13 3
Mr J R Raja's ch a h Guinea Mohur 13·3 1-2
Messrs J R Raja and S D Gracious' b a h Mezahim 13·2 3-4
Mr S D Gracious' b a h Sterrup Cup 13·2 1-2
Mr Abdoola Mana's ch a h Golden Measure 13·3 1-2
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's ch a h Hamim 13·3.
Mr S N Mahomed's g a h Reaper 13·3
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Top Top 13·3 3-4
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Director 13 3
Mr M Goculdars' b a h the Brat 13 3
Mr M Goculdars' ch a h Prince Charlie 13·2 3-4
Mr M Goculdars' g a h Dignum 13·3
Mr Pitt's g a h Alert 13 3 1-2
Mr Pitt's b a h Alone 13·2 1-4
Messrs A R Dakeel and Eastwood's b a h Uddai 13·2 3-4
Messrs A R Dukeel and Bampfylde's ch a h Siberia 13·2 1-2
Mr Bampfylde's b a h St Anthony 14·0
Messrs D S Mehta and A Yunaree's b a h Jins 13·2 1-2
Mr Eastwood's g a h Matarlowz 13 3 1-2
Mr A A Saif's g a h Lama 14·0

ADDITIONAL RACE.

ARAB PONY SELLING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st W. G. 3lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Entry Rs. 5 to close at 6 p. m. Wednesday 27 July with Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out before 6 p. m. Thursday 28 July 1910.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

In the semi-final of the Shield Tournament the Calcutta F. C. beat the Rifle Brigade by two goals to one after a very exciting and strenuous struggle. The Gordons meet the East Yorks to-morrow when a great game is expected. The final comes on Saturday.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 26.

A very feeble depression has appeared in the South-West of the Bay. The rainfall has decreased slightly in the central parts of the country and has increased considerably in Burma. It has been nearly general in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal, the West Coast of the Peninsula, Mysore, Madras, the Deccan and the Coromandel Coast, local in the United Provinces, the East and North Punjab, Central India West and Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in Kashmir, Gujarat and the Central Provinces.

The principal amounts are :—Mergui and Lashio, three inches; Akyab, seven; Myitkyina, Dhubri, Silchar and Narayanganj, two; Cherrapoonji, nineteen ; Shillong, five ; Chittagong, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Hazaribagh, one and a half ; Jessore, two ; Burdwan, four ; Berhampore, two ; Gorakhpore, Bahraich and Simla, one and a half ; Bangalore and Cuddalore, one ; Negapatam, two ; and Cuddapah, three.

Forecast :—Some increase of rain in the north and central parts of the country.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espls.			
	Byculla	Fort	Colaba.	
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	32·67	28·64	28·61	27·03
Tuesday, 26th July	0·02	0·03	0·05	0·00
Total	32·69	28·67	28·66	27·03
Same date last year	53·65	50·27	59·31	41·18

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL

July 26.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·00	30·80	39·39	52·11

The following telegram was received by the Port Officer, Bombay, yesterday from the Meteorological Office, Simla :—

Storm signal.—Conditions unchanged.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 26th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0·17" of rain and Ambala 0·60." Skies are heavily clouded at Delhi and in the submontane districts, and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air does not differ much from the normal. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme eastern districts : night temperature is normal everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the north-western districts ; the minimum is generally normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch and Veraval record 0·10" of rain each, and Surat has had 0·33". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur records 0·23" of rain and Chanda 0·31." Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts ; night temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 1·22", Mormugao 0·69" and Karwar 0·34". Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur records 0·13" of rain and Hyderabad 0·17". Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the northern half of the division, and contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess except in the South Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west and coasts of the Peninsula, Mysore, and the submontane districts of the Punjab. Local rain has fallen in the southern half of the Deccan and the south-east Central Provinces, while only isolated showers have been reported from Gujarat, Kathiawar, and West Central India.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the southern half of the Deccan, the submontane districts of the Punjab and on the Madras Coast. Isolated showers may occur in the central parts of the country, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Sunhire (25th July)	94·6	85·6	...	...
Jask	92·3	86·3	...	...
Muskat (25th July)	90·3	84·1	...	...
Multan	102·3	83·5	...	0·71
Rawalpindi	93·4	75·4	0·17	10·06
Lahore	99·9	79·7	0·05	6·73
Sirsa	102·3	83·6	...	3·60
Ambala	98·5	77·0	0·60	11·16
Delhi	99·7	77·2	...	7·29
Agra	98·0	81·5	...	7·32
Mainpuri	98·8	83·0	...	4·53
Jhansi	91·5	79·5	...	9·13
Cawnpore	94·2	79·0	0·04	8·51
Allahabad	96·6	78·3	...	7·43
Jacobabad	105·6	82·8	...	2·00
Karachi	85·5	80·0	...	10·43
Ajmer	90·4	79·2	...	9·18
Jaipur	92·2	77·1	...	2·28
Kotah	93·0	79·6	...	11·67
Bhuj	91·1	78·5	...	12·63
Dwarka	86·8	80·2	...	8·44
Veraval	83·1	79·3	0·10	9·82
Rajkot	89·1	74·5	...	16·52
Bezavnagar Para	93·6	76·0	0·07	15·43
Surat	86·6	73·1	0·33	22·44
Ahmedabad	88·6	77·2	0·04	14·33
Deesa	87·3	76·4	...	13·42
Neemuch	87·0	71·8	0·10	12·67
Indore	85·1	71·6	...	16·48
Jubbulpore	87·3	75·3	...	16·30
Saugor	88·1	73·5	...	9·66
Hoshangabad	88·1	78·4	...	18·96
Khandwa	91·7	76·1	...	12·90
Akola	90·7	76·6	...	12·89
Amraoti	88·8	75·8	...	14·60
Nagpur	84·6	74·3	0·23	28·39
Chanda	90·5	76·0	0·31	17·37
Raipur	87·7	76·6	...	20·68
Bombay	87·1	78·4	...	27·03
Ratnagiri	87·3	74·4	1·22	39·68
Mormugao	84·5	72·7	0·69	50·90
Karwar	81·8	72·0	0·34	66·74
Malegaon	92·4	71·6	...	12·43
Ahamednagar	89·4	67·5	...	10·48
Poona	85·0	70·8	...	9·96
Sholapur	89·3	73·9	...	7·79
Bijapur	87·7	70·2	0·13	4·13
Belgaum	81·3	64·6	0·08	15·45
Anrangabad	89·7	71·2	...	7·22
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·4	72·2	...	11·84
Hyderabad	91·3	73·7	0·17	7·84
Mangalore	79·3	67·8	1·13	56·94
Calicut	76·8	72·1	0·22	45·93
Cochin	79·2	73·3	0·13	49·47
Colombo	83·0	76·5	...	11·72
Masulipatam	89·8	77·7	0·65	13·43
Bellary	90·0	72·3	0·09	4·71
Cuddapah	94·2	71·6	0·04	8·11
Madras	93·0	74·5	0·45	3·11
Bangalore	82·8	66·3	1·03	10·02
Coimbatore	82·9	69·8	...	2·94
Trichinopoly	71·6	74·8	...	5·35
Negapatam	90·0	76·0	1·81	3·98

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BY THE WAY.

W. D. HOWELLS AND MARK TWAIN.

Some interesting recollections of Mark Twain, by Mr. W. D. Howells, appear in the July number of "Harper's Magazine." The story of the humorist's marriage may not be well known. The lady who became his wife had been a lifelong invalid when he met her. Naturally, her father has hesitated to give her to the keeping of the young strange Westerner who had risen out of unknown with his giant reputation of burlesque humorist, and demanded guarantees, demanded proofs. "He asked me," Clemens would say, "if I couldn't give him the names of people who knew me in California, and when it was time to hear from them, I heard from him. 'Well, Mr. Clemens,' he said, 'nobody seems to have a very good word for you.' I hadn't referred him to people that I thought were going to whitewash me. I thought it was all up with me, but I was disappointed. 'So I guess I shall have to back you myself.'"

MARK'S LOVE OF BOOKS.

Mark Twain, we are further told, was always reading some vital book—a volume of great trials; one of the supreme autobiographies; a signal passage of history, a narrative of travel, a story of captivity, which gave him life at first hand. He did not care much for fiction, and "there were certain authors whose names he seemed not so much to pronounce as to spew out of his mouth." Goldsmith was one of these, but his prime abhorrence was Jane Austen. He once said to Mr. Howells, after he had been reading some unsparing praises of her: "You seem to think that woman could write," and he forebore withering him with his scorn, apparently because they had been friends so long.

LOATHED THE THEATRE.

As for plays, Mark Twain loathed the theatre, and said he would as life do a sum as follow a plot on the stage. He could not, or did not, give any reasons for his literary aborrences, and perhaps he really had none. But he could have said very distinctly why he liked the books he did. He had a passion for Browning, and had favourite poems which he liked to read. Generally his pleasure in poetry was not great, and he did not care much for the conventionally accepted masterpieces of literature. Of all the literary men Mr. Howells has known Mark Twain was the most unliterary in his make and manner.

SIR ALBERT SPICER'S RECORD.

Twenty-five years as Honorary Treasurer of the London Missionary Society is an honourable record. Sir Albert Spicer, M.P., has just resigned this post because he is of the opinion that a quarter of a century is quite long enough to hold such an office. An interesting interview with Sir Albert appears in this week's issue of the "British Congregationalist." During the years in which Sir Albert occupied the position of honorary treasurer of the society there has been a large increase in the number of missionaries. At the close of the first year of his treasurership there were 146 male and 23 female missionaries. Last year the total was 213 male and 82 female missionaries. There has been a corresponding growth in the income. In 1856 it was £142,000, while last year it was £198,283.

RESULTS OF THE EDINBURGH CONFERENCE.

Sir Albert Spicer was asked by his interviewer what he thought the results of the World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh were likely to be. "Unfortunately," Sir Albert said, "I was prevented from being there, but from what I read and hear I am quite sure it will be very helpful in emphasising the time, in extending the work and improving the methods of our missionary societies, and altogether placing the missionary enterprise on a higher plane."

WHAT IS BEING LONG-SIGHTED!

We ask the question in order to be able to answer in the words of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, and we give his definition from a contribution from his ready pen in the little periodical the Open Road:—Being long-sighted is exactly as much a disease as being shot-sighted. It does not mean seeing things that are especially and impossibly far away. It means not being able to see anything under a certain distance away. The commonest mode of this malady among our thinkers to-day can be studied in their extraordinary liking for the remote future and the remote past. Of their great-great-grandfathers some thousand generations back they seem to have vivid memories. With their great-great-granddaughters millions of generations forward they seem to be on most intimate terms. The people they cannot see at all are their own parents and their living children. From the same article we cull these characteristic gems from Mr. Chesterton's inexhaustible store: "All men are ordinary men the extraordinary men are the men that know it. In the same away all men are weak men; the nearest men get to strength is in saying that they are weak."

SOME FACTS FOR UNIVERSAL MALE CONSUMPTION.

Probably more than nine-tenths of males are smokers, at all events among those who have reached years of discretion. A great deal has been said and written from time to time about the evil effects of smoking, apparently without very widespread effect. A warning is once again given to the use of tobacco in a little book, "How Are You?" by Mr. Leonard Henslowe, which deals with the problem of health generally. In his chapter on "Is Tobacco Really injurious?" we read: The poison in a single pound of tobacco is enough to kill three hundred men, if taken in such a way as to secure its full effect. A single cigar contains poison enough to extinguish two human lives if taken at once. Instant death has been produced by applying a little of the oil from the stem of a pipe to a sore upon the head of a child. The smoke of tobacco contains other poisons, which are fatal when received into the system in any but minute quantities. Thus it is not to nicotine alone that the evil effects of smoking are due, but all these poisons combined. Inhalation is the most speedy way of getting any volatile poison into the system. One wonders how many smokers among our readers will be influenced by even these strong words.

THE DOOM OF THE SWALLOW.

What is bad news, and said, which comes from all France about the rapid diminution in the number of swallows which make their summer home in that country. The "Temps" is devoting several of its long articles in its delightful "Vie de Campagne" series to it. Year after year more and more nests vainly await the return of the migrant birds, and this year those who did return were later in coming than in any former year in the memory of living man, owing to the severe weather in April and May. There is wellgrounded fear that the species of swallows will disappear, and M. Cunnia-Darnot, in these articles, examines into the causes of the present state of things, with the view of perchance arresting the decrease of one of the most beautiful and interesting of all the birds who help to make up the charm of the summer in European countries.

THE CAUSES.

The cause for the rapid decrease in the number of birds, it is pointed out, is either natural or preventable. The chief natural causes threatening the birds are the dangers they encounter on their long annual journeys from East to West, and back again; the atmospheric conditions to which they are subject, and the epidemics, which no living thing can escape. But, argues the writer, these causes have always existed, long before the present rapid decrease in the number of the birds was noticed. Hence, there must be some other cause. Where are we to look for it?

WICKED AND STUPID DESTRUCTION.

"And yet, science has no answer to this question, for there is some idea that a cholera-like epidemic, to which other birds are prone, attacks swallows and causes them to die in large numbers. But a much more likely cause of the gradual disappearance of the birds is the barbarity by which unnumbered swallows are wilfully destroyed, either because they are supposed to do harm to crops, or in sheer lust of killing, or because their nests offend the housewife's sense of tidiness. "The manner in which we treat the birds," it is pointed out, "is disconcerting for its stupidity and its wickedness."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

"GYP" IN A NEW MEDIUM.

"Gyp," to use the pseudonym by which the Countess de Martel prefers to be known, seems to be tired of writing novels. This is not to be wondered at, as she has already more than eighty to her credit. The obvious alternative would be to take to writing plays; but the half-dozen dramatic pieces that she has produced do not appear to have held the stage—nor except, perhaps, in the case of "Mademoiselle Eve," to have caused much excitement on their appearance. Hence, in her last book, "Les Petits Joyeux," she has resolved to try whether salvation does not lie in the middle course recommended by the philosopher, and she has adopted a form which is neither novel nor play, but a mixture of both. That is to say, all descriptions and local colour are reduced to the form of stage directions, and the characters are allowed to tell their own history in their own words without any padding or reflections by the author. Yet the story is not by any means a play. The Aristotelian unities are, indeed, so far observed that all the incidents take place within a short space of time; the scene changes only from the country house (if this be not a misnomer) of the De Raincys, on the confines of Paris, to the dilapidated bijou residence of a demy-mondaine with the capital and thence to an hotel at Trouville: and hardly any new personages are introduced after the first few pages. On the other hand no attempt is made to lead up to what is technically called "a curtain," and no dramatic situation marks the end of the chapters. The same thing may, in fact, be said of the book itself, for the marriage with the announcement of which the book ends concerns only a character who has appeared very little on the scene and does nothing for the elucidation of the plot. Dialogue is, in effect, what "Gyp" gives us in this new enterprise, and, being dialogue by "Gyp" it is necessarily dialogue which is witty, bright, and shows close observation of human nature. All that can be said against it is that it is dialogue cut off by the yard.

THE BOOK'S THREE PLOTS.

"Les Petits Joyeux" almost entirely concerns itself with the doings of very young people, and, if we are to consider it as really holding the mirror up to nature, shows us that young people in France have at the present time taken to a fairly pronounced form of practical joking. Jacques and Jean de Rainey, two pleasant young men of the athletic and "open-air" type that France now produces, hearing—at the family dinner-table—that the "Avenir du Commerce" has called a certain actress named poetically Amenone d'Antibes an "uncle female," are seized with the idea to dress up as a naval and military officer respectively, and, as the seconds of the injured lady's brother, to call upon the proprietors of the journal. They do so, and extort an apology, which is published in every morning paper in Paris; but the result is that one of the proprietors, a small and much-married carpet manufacturer, falls into the clutches of Mlle. Anemone, who makes him tipsy with champagne provided by himself, robs him of the money he has drawn to pay his workmen, and thereby gets him into trouble with his wife. The result of this is that M. de Raincy becomes aware of his son's goings-on, and whisks the whole family off to Trouville. Here they again come across Mlle. Anemone, who happens to put up at the same hotel with a herculean Brazilian who is her protector for the moment. Here, too, it occurs to Xaver Groussan, one of the De Raincys' party, who is described with great correctness by one of them as "la plus insupportenes petite rosse nouveau jeu qve l'on puisse voir," to satisfy a spie that he has against the local doctor by knocking at the Brazilian's door several times in the night to inquire whether he has not seat for a medical man. When the doctor, duly summoned by Groussan, appears at four in the morning with the same inquiry, the infuriated Brazilian rushes out on him and would do him a mischief were it not for the interposition of the young athletes, Jacques and Jean de Raincy—a practical joke which reminds one of the late Edward Sothern. All through the book the ears of the three young men are deafened by their elders' praises of Charles Desaubry-Lalatte, a studious and steady young man, who never speaks at any of the many meals of the group at which we assist save to declare that he has a headache, and who is held up to the three young scapegraces as a model to be copied. In the last scene however, it comes out that this good young man has become engaged to Mme. Belphegor, a declassee from the respectable bourgeoisie who has £2,000 a year of her own and adds to it by such public feats as walking on a slack wire across the Seine: and the scandal which is caused by the announcement leads everybody to echo Jacques de Raincy's remark that even "les petits joyeux" are better than that. So ends a book which, if not very serious literature, is at all events amusing.

THE FRENCH DEFICIT.

France has, it would seem, a difficulty in making both ends meet, and M. Pierre Baudin, a Senator who was once Minister of Public Works, has published with Edouard Cornely et Cie., a book showing how this feat should be accomplished. "Le Budget et le Deficit" draws attention to the fact that the three great Western Powers, England, France, and Germany, are all suffering from the same complaint of tightness of the chest, and that the disease is in all three cases due to swollen armaments and expenditure on luxuries like old age pensions. He does not, writes our London correspondent, like the egregious Chancellor of the Exchequer, propose that we shall get more money to waste on the last by reducing the expenditure under the first head, but thinks that for France at any rate, both might be provided for by a better arrangement of the national finances. Our neighbours' money matters only indirectly concern us, especially as he points out, with great truth, that the realised wealth of France steadily increases by the national exercise of thrift, and that she has now taken the place of England as banker to the civilised world; but some of his remarks are certainly instructive. Thus he points out that the French Admiralty, under political pressure, is the habit of letting down its stores to the vanishing point, and then, under the influence of scare, of filling up its magazines at double the prices that it would have to pay if it conducted its business on the principle of buying in the cheapest market. As this is the very accusation which our conservatives, when the opposition, make against our own naval authorities, it may be doubted whether it is not an inherent vice of democracy, which, has the Greeks said long ago, may rule but cannot govern. Generally M. Baudin's conclusion is that both England and her neighbours require a more rational system of finance, and that financial crises are apt to bring more political ones—a view of the case which is too often overlooked by ardent politicians.

ENGLISH BUDGETS THROUGH FRENCH SPECTACLES.

Even without M. Baudin's book there are not wanting signs that our financial affairs are beginning to excite interest in thoughtful Frenchmen. M. Charles Pisot, in a lecture to the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, recently gave the result of an inquiry into them which is worth our attention. He seems to think it is a mistake to suppose that our present Government has really introduced any novelty into our system of taxation, and that for the last sixty years our increasing tendency has been to tax only the rich while spending money on the poor. By a series of very clear tables he shows effectively enough how our income tax has jumped since 1849 from five millions to thirty-three, while our death duties during the same period has risen from four millions to eighteen. On the other hand, he gives us more credit than we perhaps deserve for paying on our debts, and shows that, while the Transvaal war cost us "four milliards" of debt, three-eighths of this was, according to him, paid off within six years. This enables him to say that England can "offer herself' a war which costs five milliards of francs every seven years. This may be so on paper; but it must be again noticed that our local debt has been increasing at the time that we were reducing our national liabilities, and as this, according to M. Baudin, falls on nearly the same shoulders as the other, we are robbing Peter at the same time that we pay Paul. Moreover, our present system of finance precludes the foreigner from bearing any share of our burthen; and, as the decline of the receipts from whisky shows clearly enough, the taxation of citizens is not a process that can be extended indefinitely. M. Picot's lecture is now being reprinted in the "Revue Bleu."

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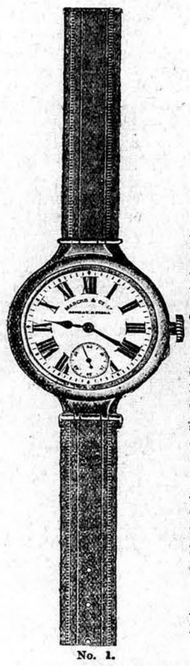

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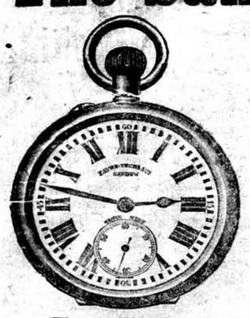

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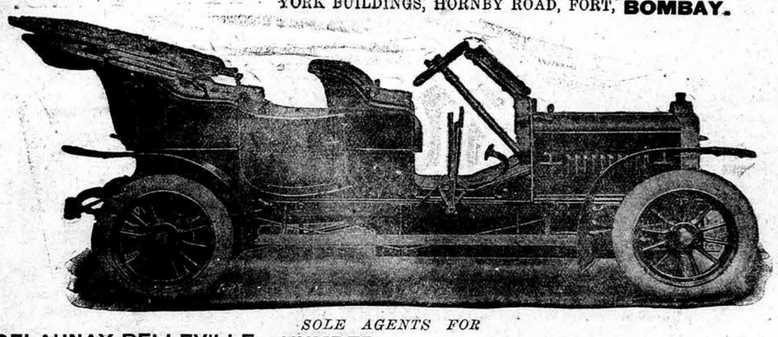

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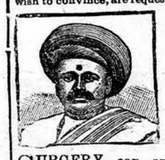

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